

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1920

VOL. XII. NO. 41

## Special to The Christian Science Monitor

## Democrats Anxious

### Case of Appeal to the Country

Editorial Views 96

## Special to The Christian Science Monitor

### Mr. Palmer's Position

The case is of such vast importance at none, least of all the Supreme court, could accuse you of prosecuting vexatious litigation, while all men of good will would applaud action on your part leaving no stone unturned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

It was explained by Mr. Colver that

The investigation by the Senate committee was directed in a resolution introduced by James E. Watson,

the bills in Congress to regulate the  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

in the cost of living, the present figure being rated at 125 per cent above the pre-war cost.

the latter in the middle of 1919 at 8,000,000,000 rubles and since then the circulation must have been considerably increased.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

Special cable to The Christian Science

for every ~~all~~ or rise of full five points in the cost of living, the present figure being rated at 125 per cent above the pre-war cost.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1914. That

Block is chairman, plans both a legal and a publicity fight, and expects

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send letters to every voter in the city, and especially communications to those in the districts involved.

"Where are we drifting to? Are we going back to where Germany and Russia used to be? Is an effort being made to make anarchists out of those people who still believe in constitutional government and to abrogate the rights of legal representatives in the Legislature? This action of the Assembly baffles all understanding," said Mr. Block.

#### Position of Lusk Committee

The position of the Lusk committee investigating alleged seditious activities, with reference to the Legislature's action, is emphasized by the Socialists as of great importance. Their five assemblies, they say, would probably have been the sole obstacle to the committee's application for an extension and an additional appropriation. The Socialists intended to introduce a resolution for an investigation of the committee on the basis of charges that it had perverted its mission, exceeded its powers and violated the law. Such an investigation, they say, would have uncovered sensational disclosures.

The Socialists were also prepared to present 16 questions to the committee in the form of a privileged resolution. These would have asked:

Whether the committee arranged with R. N. Nathan at the British military attaché's office for the raid on the Russian Soviet Bureau here.

Whether Mr. Nathan is chief of the British secret service in this country. Whether the raid was executed on the next day in accordance with arrangements made with Mr. Nathan.

Whether the papers taken were removed to the office of a certain private detective.

#### Disposition of Papers

Whether Mr. Nathan joined the raiding party in that office and in the presence of representatives of the committee took original copies of those papers away with him.

Whether it is true that those papers were never returned to the committee.

Whether it is true that the remaining papers were turned over to Oliver Lippincott & Co., photostaters, where about 3500 copies of duplicates were ordered to be made; and whether in the same month a package of these photostates was delivered to Mr. Nathan.

Whether it is true that the bill for these photostates, about \$1200, was paid in two instalments by check and by cash, whether prior to each payment, Mr. Nathan gave a bill to the committee's sergeant-at-arms.

Whether Mr. Nathan, shortly after these incidents, in possession of the original papers and photostates, left for England; and, whether "it is true that the original papers obtained by Mr. Nathan were of great commercial importance to the United States and that his possession of them enabled his government to obtain commercial and diplomatic advantages in its relations with the Russian Soviet Government."

#### "A Sinister Demonstration"

J. A. H. Hopkins, of the Committee of Forty-Eight, calls the suspension evidence that the dominant groups in the Republican and Democratic parties intend to suppress all independent action and to capitalize governmental functions for their own uses. If the action were allowed to stand as a precedent there would be nothing to prevent the Republicans from expelling the Democrats, or vice versa, from the legislative halls, according to which held the balance of power.

#### Editorial Comment

##### New York Evening Papers Severely Criticize Legislature

NEW YORK, New York.—The evening newspapers are severe in their editorial criticism of the attempt to debar the five Socialist members of the New York Assembly.

The Evening Post says: "In outlawing a political platform, the Assembly has done two things. It has arrogated the right to interpret a statement of principles into an attack against the public welfare, and it has made all subscribers to these principles ipso facto violators of the law. If this stands, no minority is secure in the future against excommunication on the ground that it is 'inimical' to the public interests."

"What happened at Albany yesterday is the logical outcome of a state of mind which would combat enemies of the public order with the drag-net instead of with the established procedure of the law."

"We are in a state of mind which made it possible for Senator Lusk, day before yesterday, to call upon the nation to constitute itself into a vast vigilance committee."

"The only way they can be destroyed is for the loyal citizens in each community to perfect such organization as is necessary and cooperate with the federal, state and local authorities in uncovering and prosecuting these traitors on much the same lines as they organized and worked during the war to discover and apprehend traitors."

"What is this but an invitation to a national witch-hunt? And putting aside all other considerations, what will be the practical result of such incitement? The reaction from the present state of panic is certain to leave the American people sick of all anti-Red crusades; in which mood the really dangerous seditious will find his opportunity."

The Evening World, under the caption, "A Grave Mistake," says:

"Some 50,000 voters in the State of

New York have been disfranchised. Does this Commonwealth realize the significance of what has happened?

"At Albany yesterday 140 members of the Assembly dealt a more serious blow to this nation than have all the Red radicals deported and awaiting deportation."

"Anarchists and Communists, Bolsheviks and the I. W. W. have been striking at the machinery of our government. New York State Assemblymen struck deep at the principles on which the machinery is founded."

"Something vastly greater than five Assembly seats is at stake. A portion of the electorate has been denied its fundamental rights. The very principle of representative government is in balance. Proscriptions of undesirable minorities has failed under other forms of government which gave them no guarantee. It is the very essence of democracy that the undesirable minority should have its voice and vote."

The Globe says:

"The suspension of five Socialist members of the Assembly yesterday was perfectly legal. . . . But, when you have said that the action is legal you have given the only valid argument in its behalf. As a simple majority has failed under other forms of government which gave them no guarantee, it is the very essence of democracy that the undesirable minority should have its voice and vote."

#### Habeas Corpus Writs

##### Four Issued for Alleged Radicals at Ellis Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Writs of habeas corpus returnable today to Judge John C. Knox in the United States District Court were issued yesterday for Gregory Weinstein, chancellor of the Russian Soviet Bureau, Eugene Newald, editor of a Hungarian paper, and two others seized in recent raids on radical headquarters and held on Ellis Island, according to Charles Recht, their counsel.

Mr. Recht said that although he was assured recently by John W. Abernethy, Acting Secretary of Labor, and Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor in Washington, that the radicals held on Ellis Island for possible deportation would be allowed to receive visits from counsel, and that bail might be furnished, Ellis Island authorities refused this and the prisoners were held incommunicado. It was further stated that as surety companies declined to furnish bail, it was required that bail be furnished in Liberty bonds. An attorney for the prisoners pointed out that 4000 warrants issued, at \$1000 each in bail, would amount to \$4,000,000, and that the sale of these bonds would serve to "stiffen" the Liberty bond market. A request to furnish postal savings certificates as bail was denied and, in fact, all bail, so it was stated by the defense.

Harry Weinberger, counsel for a number of alleged radicals, has also obtained writs of habeas corpus for several of them.

#### Mr. Martens Summoned

##### Subpoena Served on Him to Appear Before Senate Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Subpoenas were served yesterday on Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, known as the representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Republic, and Santel Nuorteva, secretary of the Russian Soviet Bureau, as the headquarters of Mr. Martens in New York City is styled, to appear before a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations committee next Monday morning at 11 o'clock to testify to their activities in this country.

The office of the committee had no difficulty in locating Mr. Martens, whose whereabouts in Washington apparently has been unknown to the Department of Justice, which has a warrant for his arrest on a charge of advocating the overthrow of the United States Government. Mr. Nuorteva has been accessible but has not been arrested, although a warrant was issued against him.

"When the officer of the committee came to me," said Mr. Nuorteva last night, "and said he had a subpoena for Mr. Martens, I gladly told him where Mr. Martens was. He was having tea in Washington with friends yesterday afternoon and the officer went there to serve the subpoena and did serve it on Mr. Martens personally. If agents of the Department of Justice had come in the same manner they could have learned where Mr. Martens was."

Mr. Nuorteva was told by the officer of the committee that subpoena had been issued for Gregory Weinstein, also connected with the Soviet Bureau and said to be a close friend of Leon Trotsky. Mr. Weinstein has been arrested with a view to deportation.

The Department of Justice will undertake to show that the Soviet Bureau has had a direct connection with Communist activities in the United States. Mr. Nuorteva said he and Mr. Martens would lay before the committee all facts of their work in this country and answer any questions asked. The subcommittee was appointed for the specific purpose of investigating Mr. Martens and his bureau. George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, is chairman of the subcommittee.

#### Mr. Piez for Strong Methods

##### But He Is Opposed to Anything That Would Take Away Free Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Strong methods of dealing with men who are trying to subvert the foundations of our government ought to be resorted to," declared Charles J. Piez, former Di-

rector-General of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, in an interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Aliens who are not enough interested in us and our institutions to assume citizenship, and who are conspiring to overturn our established form of government, ought to be deported. . . . I am much more concerned, however, with the perverted mentalities of some of our citizens who are following in the wake of such idealists. Some of them are simply following false ideals and others are using it as an opportunity for self."

"Treason ought to be better defined. I am opposed to anything that would take away free speech and the right of others who are trying to modify our institutions through the method of convincing the majority, but when anyone works in the dark and conspires to use violence to accomplish a change it is a different matter. I would not deny the right to anyone to speak in the open and proselyte in an attempt to modify the Constitution in a legitimate way."

#### Hearings on Boston Radical Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings on the cases of alleged radicals held on Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, are now under way, and efforts are being made to try first those persons having dependents or concerning whose guilt there is most doubt. Henry J. Skelington, local immigration commissioner, said that members of the families of these prisoners will probably be allowed to see them next week. Census enumerators report that they have been much hampered by the raids on radicals, many persons questioned suspecting that the enumerators are trying to get evidence against them.

#### Deportation Said Not to Be a Remedy

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CHICAGO, Illinois.—Deportation is not a permanent remedy for ultra-radicalism in the United States, in the opinion of Joel D. Hunter, superintendent and manager of the United Charities of Chicago. President Wilson's industrial conference, Mr. Hunter said, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, was more likely to settle the matter than the United States Department of Labor, by deportation. Mr. Hunter thought it possible for this conference to outline a program that would aid in the elimination of ultra-radicalism.

The problem cannot be settled in a few minutes, Mr. Hunter added. Industrial conditions must be made better. There must be collective bargaining and partial control in the matter of wages and hours by the employees. If industrial conditions were improved, Mr. Hunter contended, workmen would not advocate radical theories of direct action and revolution.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMAN RADICALS

##### Extreme Elements Taking Advantage of Conditions Among Workers for Political Ends

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The rising food prices and the scarcity of coal, among other factors, have increased the discontent among the working classes and are giving to agitators the opportunity to renew their activities. Even the Socialist newspapers, as the "Vorwärts," declare that the extreme elements are using the popular discontent, caused by purely economic conditions, to further political ends. Communist meetings are taking place nightly in the working class districts and personal propaganda is being carried on in the Berlin factories.

Happily the working classes generally seem disposed to resist the great pressure now being put on them by the radical elements. Partial railway strikes have been certainly broken out at Essen, Dortmund and other smaller centers, but the great majority of railwaymen are remaining at work until the present conference between the government representatives and the men's leaders, which is trying to reach a settlement, concludes. If the conference fails, a strike over the whole German railway system is inevitable.

The unrest caused by the high food prices has now spread from the manual workers to the clerks and office employees. The negotiations between the insurance associations and their employees have failed and a strike of nearly 100,000 clerks, typists and canvassers is announced to begin tomorrow.

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The "Tageblatt" declared in answer that the government must take a firm, unyielding stand against these attempts of the ultra-radicals to stir up trouble, adding that the bill for establishment of workers' councils will soon be reintroduced in the Reichstag.

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LONDON, England (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—The evening newspapers, commenting today on the statement of Herbert C. Hoover concerning the financial and food requirements of Europe, take various viewpoints. The Westminster Gazette says:

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"Mr. Hoover," declares The Globe, "is looking at the matter purely from the American viewpoint. He does not desire that his countrymen remember that they are citizens of the world as well as of the United States. The emergency is urgent. We are sure that the disposition of the American people will be to treat this matter not as a bargain between keen business men but as a difficulty to be settled along with friends."

The Evening Standard says: "Mr. Hoover sounds unsympathetic, but it is good hard sense. There is no use whatever in arranging loans and credits if the only result is to increase waste."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Mr. Hoover throws a cold douche upon the pauper spirit in which some parts of Europe are disposed to turn to America. The necessity of getting back to work may not be the whole remedy for present economic problems, but it is really the most essential part of it."

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#### SURRENDER REPORTED OF NORTHERN EPIRUS

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The statement further maintains that the Albanian police force from Durazzo, under pretense of disarming the Greeks of the districts of Premiti, Argyrocastro, and Delvino. Thousands of Greek refugees from northern Epirus arrived at the Greek towns of Philates and Koritsa, the statement concludes.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF THE IRISH UNIONIST PARTY

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, has put a "dangerous weapon in the hands of declared enemies of the Empire in framing his Irish Home Rule Bill," according to resolutions passed by the executive committee of the Irish Unionist Party here today. Recognition was given the fact that the Premier has made "an honest endeavor to settle the Irish problem, according to English ideas," but the committee went on record as "feeling bound to inform him that his proposals, instead of bringing peace and contentment to Ireland, would still further accentuate and embitter present difficulties between different sections of the Irish people."

Every party and sect in Ireland condemns the Premier's proposals, said the resolutions, which asserted the "present unhappy state of the country was simply the natural result of many years of mal-administration. The only way in which Ireland can be 'saved from civil war and anarchy,' it was stated, "is to establish a union form of government."

#### FAREWELL MESSAGE OF GEN. W. D. CONNOR

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, chief of staff of the American department of supply, before his departure from Paris for the United States, sent to the French press a farewell message, thanking France for its welcome and expressing the regret felt that the American expeditionary forces no longer exist in France.

"The rear guard of the American expeditionary forces," he says in his message, "has brought to a successful conclusion its duty of liquidating our affairs in France. Practically all our bills are paid; our claims are settled and arrangements have been made to

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#### RESOLUTIONS OF THE IRISH UNIONIST PARTY

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, has put a "dangerous weapon in the hands of declared enemies of the Empire in framing his Irish Home Rule Bill," according to resolutions passed by the executive committee of the Irish Unionist Party here today. Recognition was given the fact that the Premier has made "an honest endeavor to settle the Irish problem, according to English ideas," but the committee went on record as "feeling bound to inform him that his proposals, instead of bringing peace and contentment to Ireland, would still further accentuate and embitter present difficulties between different sections of the Irish people."

Every party and sect in Ireland condemns the Premier's proposals, said the resolutions, which asserted the "present unhappy state of the country was simply the natural result of many years of mal-administration. The only way in which Ireland can be 'saved from civil war and anarchy,' it was stated, "is to establish a union form of government."

#### FAREWELL MESSAGE OF GEN. W. D. CONNOR

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, chief of staff of the American department of supply, before his departure from Paris for the United States, sent to the French press a farewell message, thanking France for its welcome and expressing the regret felt that the American expeditionary forces no longer exist in France.

"The rear guard of the American expeditionary forces," he says in his message, "has brought to a successful conclusion its duty of liquidating our affairs in France. Practically all our bills are paid; our claims are settled and arrangements have been made to

#### OPENING OF NEW PEACE CONGRESS

##### Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Francis Nitti and Victor Scialoja Meet in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France





"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The perennial youth of Mr. Tony Weller, one of the wonders of literature, is upwards of half a century. It is upwards of half a century since he climbed down from the box of the Dorking coach, and yet here he is, as devotedly discussing his ancestry and place of habitation. The latest of these is Mr. Harris, the local guide of the Rochester Dickens Fellowship; and Mr. Harris' search seems to have taken him to a place which, in the children's eye, is "very warm." In plain English, if Mr. Harris is right, Dorking has to yield pride of place to Chatham, and the "King's Head" to the "Granny Head." It is as true in the year 1820, there was in Chatham an old inn known as the Granny Head, and having for its landlord one Thomas Weller. From Thomas to Tony, from the "Head" to the "Markis," is a mere skip, without even the hop and the jump, and here you have the fons et origo of Mr. Tony Weller, of the Dorking Stage, and of the Markis of Granby. But—and it is a comprehensive but, in the days when Dickens himself was editing "All the Year Round," there appeared in that magazine an article in which the "King's Head" was accepted as the original of the "Markis." Dare anyone but Dickens have written, in "All the Year Round," of Mr. Tony Weller and his inn?

#### The Accredited Hero

Mr. Weller was not a hero, no, distinctly not a hero, and in no case, Mr. Weller was only a figure of the brain; but if you are a hero, of the accredited species, Mr. E. T. Raymond will let you into the secret, not of your fortune but of your character, if you will but expend ten and sixpence, on his latest book. There is, however, much comfort in this, that the ten and sixpence includes Mr. Raymond's opinion of your neighbors as well, provided always that they are sufficiently accredited. Mr. Raymond, in short, is convinced that the hero business has been entirely overdone. Excessive reverence renders the stock of the hero so firm that the critical broker finds it almost impossible to "bear" it, with the result that the old gang is enabled to go on dealing indefinitely in "seconds," while genius, unaccredited, cannot get a bid of any kind for its wares. Thus there are those two willow young freshmen of Wadhams, today known as Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon. The story is that they tossed up, at Oxford, as to which political camp should enjoy their respective talents, since their combined new that the critical broker burst the old bottle of any one party should it ferment in it. That was all very well in the consulate of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, but Mr. Lloyd George is now consul, and the glamour of the toss-up is in need of repairing, like the flames in the monastic frescoes of hell. Thus, from the account book of a famous religious house:—"To renewing ye flames of hell and putting in a few more souls vild."

#### Mr. President

Easily the most eminent of Mr. Raymond's heroes or victims, in his present venture, for he has done this kind of thing before, is, according to the point of view, Mr. Wilson. But here the author is under something of a disability. For it is all Lombard Street to China Orange shop that Mr. President is personally unknown to him, and familiar writing about the unfamiliar is always dangerous. Mr. Raymond thinks that Mr. Wilson is like a bishop in this, that he should never be caught without his lawn sleeves. But, then, when Mr. Raymond knows Mr. Wilson better, he will know something else, and that is that he will never catch Mr. President with his lawn off. An extraordinary number of confidential revelations have been made with reference to the Peace Council, and some of them are true, but most are not. When the real story is told, if it ever is, it will by no means square with all the revelations "on the nod," because of the psychological inability of the revelator to see facts the same way. The lookers-on, however, are all agreed that the player who took most tricks was not Mr. President, but Monsieur le Premier. Still, that is another story.

#### Monsieur le Premier

Is Monsieur le Premier to become Monsieur le President? It is beginning to look like it. Monsieur le Premier is electioneering in the Var, electioneering without mentioning politics. This time, it appears, he has decided to be his own Monsieur Pams. But he will not talk about it. "Let us talk rather about the taxes," he says to Jacques at his cottage door. "You will not like them, but then who does? Besides over there in England they are worse." And then when Monsieur le Maire, who has come to visit him, remarks jocularly, "Next time, Monsieur le Premier, it will be in the Elysée," he holds up his hand deprecatingly, and remarks, "Let us talk of something else." And he just another week the election will take place.

#### Mr. Moore and the Philistines

Whist Monsieur Clemenceau's fortunes are daily rising, those of Mr. George Moore are, so to speak, deplorable. For forty years Mr. Moore has waged

an incessant battle with the Philistines, with the result that the Philistines have driven him from the field. But only, he it observed, to Migdol. From the walls of Migdol, and Migdol is his own press, he intends to harry the Philistines, and to make their lives as much of a burden to them as a Philistine's life can be made. Mr. Moore is an artist, and, as an artist, he is not arguing with the Philistines, he is merely telling them. Henceforth the pariah-dogs of the press will worry his masterpieces no more; for the future the Mrs. Grundys of the circulating libraries will not enjoy the opportunity of putting him upon the index. The masterpieces, privately printed, and privately subscribed for, will be read in private by admirers only; and Mr. Moore is probably calculating that what the Philistines can no longer get, that will they desire incontinently.

#### "Million-Dollar-Deal-Smith"

So, while Mr. Moore is safeguarding the modern "Million-Dollar-Deal-Smith" is exploiting the ancient. Mr. Smith's book-parlor, into which he requests you to walk, is in New York, but his oyster-bed is London. Here, like any Falstaff, he surveys his Whitelash-Chauvers and his Bluepoint-Shakespeares, and with his check book he opens them. The pearls in the oysters are obviously immense, for witness the prices: £15,000 for a poem of Shakespeare's, whilst a Chaucer is valued at £40,000. Yet Mr. Smith is not a reader, or, as he told a recent interviewer in London, his reading is "mostly sales catalogues." He loves to sit in a London auction room, as the treasures of the book market are carried round. A twitch of his right thumb conveys a bid to the alert wielder of the hammer; another record has been made, and Mr. Smith is on his way to his hotel with a few ounces of printed or written paper worth a king's ransom in his pocket. As for finds, Mr. Smith has had his moments, six cents for a Poe sold subsequently for five thousand dollars, and £7 for a Burns passed on for £700. But for the most part Mr. Smith's quarry is the great library, and he is willing to admit to being the biggest book buyer in the world.

## A PUEBLO VILLAGE AND ITS PEOPLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The narrow valley of the Rio San José, tributary to the great river, the Rio Grande del Norte, is now verily an oasis in the desert, viewed from the mesa above. The view which meets the eye is a dream of beauty, where tiny fields laid off in checker-board fashion show green and brown, and where peach and apple orchards have put on pink-and-green Easter bonnets.

As we walked toward the East Village, one or two columns of thin blue smoke rose above the houses in the West Village like a signal of ancient times, or like burning incense. The houses glisten with a fresh coating of gypsum whitewash, patiently applied by hand by the women with a bit of sheepskin.

These Pueblo women are as fond of housecleaning as the renowned New England housewife. They whitewash the inner and, often, the outer walls of their dwellings not once only, but



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"An honored piece of furniture is the metates for grinding"

three or four times annually. The crude gypsum is first brought home to the pueblo in sacks, as crushed stone. Then it is heated to a certain degree in the outdoor ovens, so that it may be ground to the consistency of flour on the "metates." Next, it is made into a paste by the addition of water carried from the river or "acequia," and is finally applied in the manner described above.

#### Household Furniture

Indoors, the task of housecleaning is not an arduous one, since the houses are uncluttered. The dwelling is of two rooms in the majority of families. In the poorest families one room serves all the purposes of preparing the food, eating and sleeping. Every house has a fireplace supplied with a flat stone for baking the "mutzema" or paper-bread, and an outside oven.

An honored piece of furniture is the "metates" for grinding wheat and corn, a box of three divisions with a flat stone sloping from one side inserted in each and upon which the women in a kneeling position grind the grain. They rub against the nether stones a second set of heavy elongated ones rounded at the edges. Many brass beds are seen in their houses today, but these serve only for the purpose of receiving the blankets deposited on them in daytime. The family themselves prefer their blanket-beds or light mattress of goat's wool spread on the floor. Often, in the absence of the brass or enameled bedstead, by day these blankets are neatly folded and laid one upon another to serve as seats around the sides of the room. Other seats are low stools, cut, in some cases, from a solid block of wood. There are niches in the walls for dishes; an occasional bit of mirror set into the plaster; and many pictures of the saints, especially of San José.

On our walk through the village, we saw two women saluting in the pretty native way. They embrace, placing one arm above the other below, the other's shoulder. This method of salutation is used only on special occasions, as when two very close friends have been separated. It is used by men as well as women, and elders often embrace dearly beloved children so.

#### Primitive Art

I learned much concerning aboriginal life in Mexico during a recent visit to Santa Fé, visiting the collections of the School of American Archaeology which are housed in the Palace of the Governors. The association with our Pueblo tribe helped me in understanding many symbols which would otherwise have been meaningless. I saw mural paintings which took me back to ancient days when the ceremonial cave of Puyé and the great communal house at the Rito, a dwelling of 1000

rooms, were human habitations and not as today, the haunt of the coyote and the prairie-dog.

I saw crude tools, and household implements—primitive pottery undecorated in the earliest examples but in the later examples developing as to design and finish. My father and I have often dug shards of such early ware from ruins.

It has long been the custom of my family during the months of the year when the weather is fine to go occasionally to some picturesque cañon, mesa side, or mountain, with a camp-fire dinner to be prepared. On such trips we take along our Navajo blankets for a rest in the shade, together with books and magazines to entertain us while argosies of white clouds float above in the turquoise ether.

Sometimes our destination is the side of the lava-bordered mountain rising back of Die-tsi-a-ma, a village at the head of the valley, of Tsi-a-gua, which lies at the foot. Die-tsi-a-ma overlooks miles and miles of mesa land, and interminable desert-stretches to the east and southeast, even as far as Akku. There are to be found a number of rocky ruins, where, as at Puyé, 1000 years ago—or at any rate before the memory of our Pueblos—a populous prehistoric town formerly stood.

At the outset, the amount of inter-ratatory fuel permitted to be thrown upon the fires of interview had been strictly fixed; and the ration was now exhausted. One more query, however, of a supplementary nature, the caller ventured: "You remarked, Mr. Maeterlinck, that you might, with everything favorable, try your hand at a literary form different from any you have yet attempted. Did you mean, perchance, that some day you might write a novel?"

"Yes, I meant that it is possible I shall some day write a novel."

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## MR. MAETERLINCK TALKS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—"Oh, I may do it yet," replied Maurice Maeterlinck, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor how it is that he does not attempt some literary form besides the play, the essay and the lyric poem. "I presume," he further said, "that I use these forms because I do not happen to have got interested in others. But I am by no means unalterably bound to them."

To a more specific query, as to why, in the case of material involving plot and character, he regularly employs a dramatic treatment, he answered: "Perhaps because I have chosen subjects which call for that kind of treatment; nevertheless, should I ever take up a subject which calls for a different kind, I shall not hesitate to change. It is all a question, I suppose, of how I can best express myself."

The poet was not at first inclined to encourage in the visitor a curiosity about his literary predilections. What, just then, concerned him more than forms and methods, was how he was to manage to live in New York, where he had been dropped like a Méléandre into her forest, and where the people, instead of talking the language of Shakespeare, which he understands, talk only modern English. But having disposed of the socialities of the occasion by means of a couple of easy chairs which his apartment afforded, and having settled the linguistic problem by means of an agreement that one party in the colloquy should speak English at a slow pace and the other party French at a like pace, he waited for the next thing.

From what point of ground, Mr. Maeterlinck, did you, as a symbolist writer, make your first jump?"

No response.

Early Influences

"To phrase the matter differently, under what early influences did you come, that made you the sort of writer you are?"

"Oh, yes, early influences. Well, they were numerous. But do you want to know the first one of all? Ah, now you recall a pleasant memory of my youth. The most important thing that happened to me as a young writer, after I had left home for Paris, and after I had begun to consider which way I should turn, whether to go with the realists, or with some other group, was my meeting with le Comte de Villiers de l'Isle-Adam. He was a mystic of the first order, and his influence was the factor that determined my direction."

The interviewer, giving an exclamation of surprise, asked if that could really be the case—the author of the tortuous, leaden drama, "Axel," had once been a model for the author of the tenuous, ethereal "Pelléas and Mélisande?"

"Do not take me to mean that his books greatly influenced me. Not his writings, but his conversation, which

was on a far higher level, gave me guidance. He was one of the most remarkable talkers I ever knew. With what pleasure I think of the nights I used to hear him at our restaurant table! Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, though of very noble ancestry, was very poor. He had no money, and little to eat. For that matter, none of us who were his friends had much money, either."

Poor as the Rest

To an objection put in here by the interviewer, that the biographies were all wrong, if Maurice Maeterlinck as a youth was poor, he returned: "Yes, I was poor, like the others. My father saw to that; he wanted me to spend my time seriously in Paris, and he allowed me only 300 francs a month. None of us fellows had the kind of domicile in Paris where we could all meet comfortably, so we used to gather every evening at—did I say a restaurant? I meant to say at a baker's. We met at 9 o'clock and engaged a boy to serve us. Well, we talked, I cannot tell you how late; and the price of the dinner was just a franc and a quarter apiece. But Villiers de l'Isle-Adam was the principal talker and the rest of us were listeners."

At the outset, the amount of inter-ratatory fuel permitted to be thrown upon the fires of interview had been strictly fixed; and the ration was now exhausted. One more query, however, of a supplementary nature, the caller ventured: "You remarked, Mr. Maeterlinck, that you might, with everything favorable, try your hand at a literary form different from any you have yet attempted. Did you mean, perchance, that some day you might write a novel?"

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Even in the old days of dominant autocracy the practice of deportation was notoriously a failure. Perhaps the most notable example in modern times of an attempt to regulate by deportation was the practice of Russia during the old régime. Everybody knows just how signally Russia failed. There was something in Russia's favor, too, in the matter of law and morals. She sent her undesirables to Siberia, a portion of her own territory. This she had a legal right to do. But where are we sending our undesirables, admitting, of course, that they are undesirables, of which I am in no doubt? In order to avoid protests from other governments, we have addressed them to Russia, whence they are alleged to have come. It may be safely assumed that no representation will be made, or permission asked, of the Soviet Government. It is equally safe to assume that if the old government of the Tsar were in power today it would be given the

THE DEPORTATION PROBLEM

BY CHASE S. OSBORN

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## STRIKE OF STEEL MEN CALLED OFF

William Z. Foster Replaced as Secretary-Treasurer of National Committee by His Aide, Known as Joe of I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The steel strike has been officially called off at a meeting here of the American Federation of Labor national committee for organizing the iron and steel workers, consisting of representatives of 24 international unions. The committee accepted the resignation of William Z. Foster as secretary-treasurer, to take effect on February 1.

Mr. Foster, storm center of the strike, bitterly attacked by its opponents, and the alleged vehicle by which the radicals of Labor, "boring from within," were aiming to wrest control of the American Federation of Labor from the conservative leaders, will be succeeded as secretary-treasurer, it was announced, by James G. Brown of Everett, Washington, former president of the Timber Workers International Union and Mr. Foster's chief aid in the iron and steel organizing campaign and in the conduct of the strike. Mr. Brown in the northwest established a reputation as a foe of the I. W. W.

After an all-day meeting of the national committee in the Monongahela House, a copy of a telegram ordered sent to all local secretaries, organizers, and others connected with the iron and steel strike campaign, and to the American Federation of Labor, was given out. It said in closing:

"A vigorous campaign of education and reorganization will be immediately begun and will not cease until industrial justice in the steel industry has been achieved. All steel strikers are now at liberty to return to work, pending preparations for the next big organization movement."

Mr. Foster, asked for a statement, said:

"None of the organizers or the men affected have the slightest feeling of defeat. The campaign has been a success beyond our fondest dreams. The great thing proved is that the iron and steel workers of the country can be organized. It has been done. No one will ever again dare raise his voice in Labor councils and say this is one of the things that can't be done. This achievement will tower like a monument in the upward struggle of Labor in the United States."

### Engine Men Ask More Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A six-day week, eight-hour day, and a 30 per cent increase in wages to be granted by January 16, have been demanded by about 36,000 members of the local branch of the International Brotherhood of Steam Engine Operators and Engineers.

### Garment Trade Arbitration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The commission appointed by Gov. A. E. Smith to arbitrate differences between employers and workers in the garment trade ruled at its first session that the strikers return to work at once, pending decision of the commission, which both sides have agreed to accept as final.

## WAGES IN WAR SAID TO PARALLEL COSTS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor  
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wages of organized Labor kept pace with the rising cost of necessities during the war years, the Department of Labor says in a bulletin dealing with wage scales of 91 trades in 58 cities, as compared with food prices.

The bulletin is based on a survey of the situation up to May 15, 1918. On that date wages averaged 15 per cent higher than on May 15, 1917, for full time earnings, and 16 per cent higher when the rate per hour was compared.

"In 1918," says the bulletin, "the yearly average retail prices of food as a whole were 15 per cent higher than in 1917."

In all trades the weekly wage rates, taken collectively, on May 15, 1918, had advanced 22 per cent over 1916, 28 per cent over 1914, 30 per cent over 1913, and 42 per cent over 1907.

## LABOR'S INDUSTRIAL PLAN EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States and Canada, having had his attention called to the announcement from Washington that it was the intention of the friends of the Plumb plan for the national operation of the railroads of the United States to be extended to cover all American industry, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "so far as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is concerned, our only interest in the Plumb plan is its application to American railroads."

"Before you can take over any public utility outside the semi-public railroad corporations," Mr. Stone said, "you will have to change the Constitution of the United States, and you know about how much chance you will have of doing that, don't you?"

### PRESIDENT HUTCHINS TO RETIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—The announcement that Dr. Marjory L. Burton had accepted the presidency of the

University of Michigan brought expressions of satisfaction from many officials of the university. President Harry B. Hutchins, whom Dr. Burton will succeed on July 1, 1920, declared himself especially pleased. He will retire when Dr. Burton takes charge in Ann Arbor. A lawyer by profession, the retiring university president will make no effort to reengage in active practice. He has been connected with the University of Michigan for 32 years, and was at one time head of the law school at Cornell.

## AMERICAN HISTORY CHAIR FOR BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lord Glenconner, representative of the Anglo-American Society, the British branch of the Sulgrave Institution, announces that Sir George Watson has donated \$100,000 for the establishment of a traveling chair in American history in the various universities of the United Kingdom for the purpose of strengthening the friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples.

John A. Stewart, of the institution, announces that six scholarships for British boys and girls have been given by Dr. Booth C. Davis, president of the Alfred University of the State of New York.

Lord Glenconner also stated that plans for the tercentenary memorial exercises for the journey of the Pilgrim Fathers are almost completed, the celebration to begin in London on May 1. The educational program of the celebration has also been made public.

Lord Glenconner, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Sulgrave Institution, said the only effective League of Nations would be an understanding between the United States and Great Britain.

"Is it necessary," he asked, "to have a written League agreement, unless we are suspicious of each other? We are on the same road and let us stick to it."

## TRANSLATION OF RED LITERATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Professors and students of the foreign-language departments of Princeton and Columbia universities have volunteered to aid the Department of Justice in translating foreign-language literature confiscated in last Friday night's raid against Communists in northern New Jersey. Frank R. Stone, the special agent who conducted the raid in this section, has accepted the offer, and the additional translators will start work today. Included in the confiscated matter are three bound volumes of "Novy Mir," an official publication of the Communists.

"The volumes form one of the missing links in the government chain of evidence against the Reds and give a complete history of the movement, step by step, from the time of its organization; they are greatly wanted by the Department of Justice in Washington," said an official.

## INQUIRY BEGUN INTO MUSCLE SHOALS COST

NEW YORK, New York—The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department yesterday began an investigation here into the expenditure of \$84,000,000 for two nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, former chief of the gun division of the army and now retired, testified that when the armistice was signed the United States had 600,000 tons of Chilean nitrate on hand, but explained that when the plans for the two Muscle Shoals plants were made an insufficient supply was in sight for expected needs. The army, he said, wanted a supply of nitrate independent of the Chilean supply in case that German naval activities or propaganda in that country should interfere with the exports here.

## SPECIAL SESSIONS IN THREE STATES

DENVER, Colorado—Special sessions of the legislatures of three western states—New Mexico, Idaho and Wyoming—will be called within the next few days for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment, according to an announcement made here yesterday by the governors of the states, who are here to attend the Republican conference called by Will H. Hays, national chairman.

The New Mexico Legislature will meet on February 10; that of Wyoming on January 26, and that of Idaho on February 11.

The executives assured the party workers here that the ratification of the constitutional amendment for suffrage was to be regarded as a certainty in their respective commonwealths.

## TRAFFIC EXTENSION PLAN INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A joint board of state and city transportation officials recommends, in a report filed yesterday, that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for further investigation of the possibility of rapid transit service by utilizing steam railroad tracks for rapid transit lines in a circuit through the Dorchester suburban district. The project is considered feasible, and it is admitted that traffic relief is needed. The joint board felt that a similar proposal for the Forest Hills suburban district should await the settlement of the other question.

## ORDERS FOR SHIPS ARE CANCELED

Submarine Boat Corporation of Newark to Take Over the Government Yard—Consolidation of Shipping Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Judge John Barton Payne of the United States Shipping Board announced yesterday that the Emergency Fleet Corporation had canceled 32 ships out of a total of 150 contracted for with the Submarine Boat Corporation of Newark, New Jersey, the remaining 118 to be completed. This shipbuilding company will complete and sell the 32 ships and will purchase from the Emergency Fleet Corporation the fabricated steel on hand at 50 cents on the dollar. Judge Payne said that this was a better price than had been obtained in their recent sale of fabricated steel, better than they could get elsewhere. The steel cost \$70 a ton. The government will get \$35 a ton and one-half the cost of fabrication, whereas the price at the recent sale was only \$25 a ton.

The company will take over the government yard and pay on a basis of rental \$4,000,000 to November 15, 1923, and at the end of that period take title and pay \$1,250,000 more. Most of the vessels are 5500 deadweight tonnage. The price has been reduced from \$210 a deadweight ton to \$200, the ships being of a less desirable type for commercial purposes, having been constructed with particular reference to war service.

Eighty-eight ships have already been completed. Fifteen are in the wet basin and 15 on the ways, Judge Payne said. He announced that as rapidly as possible the Philadelphia offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation would be removed to Washington. This order will affect about 1500 persons and, because of the difficulty of finding housing accommodations, it will probably take two months to complete the transfer.

Judge Payne and Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, conferred yesterday as to ways and means of bringing the two departments into cooperation. It was decided that weekly conferences should be held between Maj. J. E. Cushing, director of operations, and his assistants and the heads of the commerce bureaus dealing with foreign commerce, so that trade routes and trade conditions may be discussed to the benefit of both departments.

## APPEAL TO GOVERNOR FOR CAR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Members of the Legislature representing Salem and Peabody, in this State, yesterday asked the aid of the Governor, Calvin Coolidge, in preventing the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway from withdrawing street car service. At the demand of the railway, jitney bus licenses were canceled in those cities, but the city charters make possible a referendum on petition of 12 per cent of the citizens, who demanded such a referendum on the jitney question. Revocation of the licenses, therefore, waits upon the result of the popular vote. Governor Coolidge felt that the referendum plan makes possible minority rule, it appeared from his expressions on the matter. "Minority rule may be advantageous when wrong is being attempted," he said, "but it is always unfortunate if minority rule prevents the accomplishment of good."

## CHICAGO LAKE SHORE PLANS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Lake Shore improvement project of the Chicago Plan Commission has been approved by the United States Government, provided a few slight changes in the original plan are made. This plan calls for the filling in of 1280 acres of lake front, and according to Walter D. Moody, managing director of the commission, will make, when completed, a park area worth \$46,000,000.

A letter from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to Walter L. Fisher, special attorney for the city council committee on railway terminals, assures Mr. Fisher that a permit for the improvements would be issued providing certain changes were made.

## LAW CHANGES ON HOUSING PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—A law making it a crime for a landlord or his agent not to supply heat, light, and other service specified in a lease, with penalty of imprisonment for not more than a year or a \$1000 fine, is proposed in the report of the Lockwood housing and anti-profiteering committee. The committee also favors a law placing the burden of proof on a landlord or his agent when he seeks to break a lease on the ground that the tenant is undesirable.

### POTATO PRICE RISES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Another big jump occurred yesterday in the price of potatoes. Compared with 24 hours before, the market was up 25 to 40 cents a hundredweight, at \$4.75 for northern whites, almost equal to the highest record ever touched in Chicago.

### MOTHERS' AID DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Robert W. Kelso, commissioner of public welfare, yesterday called a conference at the State House to consider revising

estimates for payments under the Mothers' Aid Act, in view of the rising cost of living. At present, the State gives weekly allowances to mothers with dependent children, caring for about 10,000 persons in this way. The present aid averages about \$8.30 a week for a mother with three children. Mr. Kelso estimates that a grant of \$14 is the minimum that should be granted to a family of five persons, and an effort will be made to obtain larger sums from municipalities.

## PROMPT RATIFICATION URGED BY MR. LOWELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in a statement to the press opposes leaving the Peace Treaty and League of Nations covenant to be decided by the coming presidential election, and urges prompt ratification, with only such reservations as are required to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote. His statement says:

"I have never thought or spoken of Article 10 as the 'heart of the treaty'; the advice contained in a somewhat personal letter to Senator Walsh was not that the article should be stricken out of the Treaty, but that there were objections to it of such a character that, 'it would seem to be a mistake for the Democrats to stand too firmly against a reservation on Article 10.'"

"I have never changed my attitude, which is that the Treaty should be ratified with such reservations as are necessary to secure the required two-thirds vote. The conditions now existing between the President and the majority of Republicans are far less important than immediate ratification of the Treaty. Statements in the foreign press seem to imply that foreign governments would accept reservations for the sake of having the United States an immediate party to the Treaty."

"The postponement would be most unfortunate because the result of the presidential election cannot be a real expression of opinion on what reservations, if any, the people want; for any candidate who declares for ratification of the Treaty with any set of reservations will obtain the vote of the members of his party who desire ratification at all. The great bulk of the public care far more about ratification than about the particular reservations attached thereto."

### ADVANTAGES FOR MILL BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—School officials and mill superintendents here are devising a plan whereby intelligent young men may receive scholarships at a textile school, while themselves for responsible positions in the industry. It is expected that thereby to interest boys in the textile industry who otherwise would not enter it.

## HOPE OF LEAGUE IS TO BRING JUSTICE

Development of International Conscience Chief Aid to Small Nations, Declares Lecturer on Peace Conference Problems

The Christian Science Monitor publishes today the second of a series of articles on the territorial readjustments of the Peace Conference as explained by Dr. Charles H. Haskins of Harvard University, a member of the United States delegation to the conference. The first article of the series was published in The Christian Science Monitor on January 7.

### II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"After all, the war accomplished one thing it set out to do, in destroying German militarism and protecting small states," declared Dr. Charles H. Haskins, professor of history at Harvard University and a member of the United States peace delegation, discussing in his second Lowell Institute lecture the boundary problems of Denmark and Belgium. "The hope of the League lies in the development of an international habit of mind and international conscience. The best guarantee of the security of small states is a strong sense of international right and justice throughout the world."

"The Schleswig question was comparatively simple in this sense, that everybody agreed there ought to be a vote, and that in consequence of the vote the people ought to be permitted to reunite with Denmark if they wished," he said of the Danish question. "The real question was in what territory, in what area should the vote come."

Natural Divisions  
"Schleswig falls into three districts or zones, the northern zone, where the Danish language predominates, the second Middle Schleswig, a smaller zone of mixed and somewhat uncertain language, and finally a third region, including the rest of Schleswig, a region where German speech predominates in overwhelming majority. The first draft of the Treaty proposed a plebiscite in all three zones. The final draft cut out the evacuation of the southern zone, as well as a plebiscite. The situation is that the Treaty provides for a plebiscite in the two northern zones. If the people in the second zone vote to join Denmark, a very bad international frontier will be created. Whatever might have been said about internationalizing the Kiel Canal was not seriously considered by the conference. The parallel to Suez and Panama was too close. Similarly, the islands of Heligoland were not stored to England by the Treaty. It

was simply stipulated that all fortifications be demolished by German labor and at German expense.

"Belgium had expected much from the Peace Conference, Belgium was in large measure disappointed. "Territorially, Belgium desires, except for a small port on the German frontier, concerned neutral powers, Holland and Luxembourg. Belgium as a separate and independent state has existed only since 1830. As a modern state, it was established in a somewhat artificial form. Its frontiers in no direction can be called natural frontiers. In spite of highly intensive cultivation, its soil is unable to provide sufficient food for its population. It must pay for its imports by its manufactures, for which the raw materials must for the most part also be imported."

Belgian Frontiers  
"Of the territorial adjustments desired by Belgium, the least considerable concerned her Prussian frontiers. This land was of no great economic value and was used primarily for military purposes. Belgium asked a minimum of protection for the future. The actual desires of the people of the German side were uncertain. The territory transferred comprised 375 square miles, with a population of 61,000 people.

"Far more important for Belgium was the question of her relations with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It was plain that the Allies could not permit the return of Luxembourg to German control (under the customs union) and that Luxembourg could not continue alone. Belgium felt that Luxembourg would naturally turn to her. France also wanted Luxembourg. She wanted the iron mines and blast furnaces. France, with a brilliant staff quartered in the Grand Duchy itself, dazzled the imagination of the Luxembourgers. Luxembourg seems likely to seek support from France rather than from Belgium," Dr. Haskins felt that the fear of the conservative and Roman Catholic Luxembourgers of being swallowed up by a more socialist people was a large factor in turning them from Belgium.

Of the Dutch-Belgian boundary, he said, "Holland has only to stand pat on the present situation. Holland still holds the Meuse and the Scheldt. Luxembourg seems permanently lost. Minus her compulsory neutrality, Belgium stands substantially where she stood in 1839. If the territorial status of Belgium was not bettered by the war, her economic status is unmistakably worse. But she has maintained her independence, and has saved her soul."

MONEY VOTED FOR INDIANS  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The annual Indian Appropriation Bill, carrying \$12,818,013, or \$2,500,000 less than was appropriated last year, was passed yesterday by the House. The Indian Bureau estimated expenditures for 1921 at \$12,471,763.

## CALL IN BEHALF OF NEAR EAST RELIEF

Boston Conferences Held to Plan Campaign to Raise Funds at Once to Succor 800,000 Destitute People in Armenia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans of the Near East Relief campaign, to be conducted for the coming five or six months by the Massachusetts branch committee, were announced at a conference yesterday at Tremont Temple by Harry Haskins, campaign director, and William F. English, executive secretary for Massachusetts. Funds must be forthcoming immediately from the people of the United States if 800,000 people of Armenia are to be rescued from starvation before summer. The figure 800,000 is the estimate set by the Near East Relief as indicating the number who are in dire need.

Every kind of existing organization in Massachusetts that is in any way desirous of aiding in the undertaking is to be called upon to contribute. Already the relief has overdrawn its funds to the amount of \$500,000, says Mr. English, but this has been made possible because those directing the work have given guarantees of making good their mission.

At the conference in Tremont Temple there was an initial showing of motion pictures recently taken in the Near East under the commission of which Herbert Hoover has charge. Melville Chater, author and lecturer, and Dr. Milton S. Littlefield, member of the expedition to the Near East, both of whom recently returned to this country, described conditions existing in Armenia. The stories they told were repetitions of the messages that already had been brought to this country, and may be summed up in the words: "If America fails to send relief immediately to the Near East, the peoples of those countries will not survive."

Augustus P. Loring, State Senator and chairman of the Near East Relief for Massachusetts, presided at the conference.

A separate conference for members of women's organizations interested in the work of the Near East Relief was conducted by Miss Elizabeth Sears of New York. Ways and means were discussed and special plans formulated for the coming campaign.

### INQUIRY ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS

EL PASO, Texas—The Senate subcommittee investigating Mexican affairs begins hearings at San Antonio on January 13. About 150 witnesses have been summoned. Albert B. Fall (R), Senator from New Mexico, will preside.

# 1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1920

BOSTON

## Our 69th Birthday Sale

### Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Saturday

#### Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's Tailored Skirts of Wool, checks and plaids, sizes 25 to 30 waist.....	6.50	Women's Nemo Brasieres, hooked in front, assorted materials.....	98c	Boys' Hockey Caps, good colors.....	75c	Men's Blanket Robes, several styles, including war tax.....	9.75
Women's High Grade Wool Plain Skirts, colors, waist to 36.....	35.00	Misses' Full Silk Lined Coats, four colors, waist to 36.....	50c	Boys' Rubber Hats.....	69c	Children's Marine Vests and Pants, boys sizes.....	69c
Women's Fur Hats, trimmed with colored embroidery.....	15.00	Misses' Silvertone Coats, four colors, full fancy silk lined.....	57.50	27-Inch White Wool Flannel, fine quality wool, and cotton, a yard.....	98c	Boys' Marine Union Suits, waist to 36.....	1.39
Women's Ribbon Hats in new Spring shades.....	15.50	Misses' Men's Wear Serge Skirts, all wool.....	8.75	27-Inch Bleached Donet Flannel, a yard.....	85c	28-Inch Brown Cowhide Bags, best quality.....	25.00
Flower Samples, high-grade, excellent assortment.....	1.50	Misses' All Wool Plain Shirting, all models.....	15.50	27-Inch Fanciful Colored Outing Flannel, good for shirting and night gowns, a yard.....	29c	Canvas Covered Dress Trunks, cloth-lined with tray.....	16.00
Women's Velvet Dress Shapes, black and colors.....	1.75	Misses' Night Gowns, crepe or batiste, 1.95		28-Inch All Wool Plain Shirting, a yard.....	85c	Old-Let Sample Mirrors, framed in many styles.....	5.00 to 25.00
Women's Angora Sweaters, odd shades and sizes.....	12.95	Misses' Fancy Princess Slips.....	1.95	Men's Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, winter weight, high quality, each.....	98c	Hand-Colored Panel Pictures, in gilt antique frames.....	2.00
Women's All Silk Scarfs, desirable colors.....	11.95	Misses' Pajamas and Skirts.....	3.95	Men's Light Weight, White Linen Union Suits, one-half sleeves.....	1.15	Colonial Mahogany and Gold Framed Mirrors, 2 sizes.....	5.00 and 8.00
Women's Zephyr Sweaters, tuxedo style, colors white and black, light blue and navy.....	9.75	Girls' Cotton Pajamas.....	1.75	Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, broken sizes, Regulars, each.....	69c	Hand-Colored Art Engravings, gilt frames, with mats.....	4.25
Women's Shaker Slip-on Sweaters, in combination colors.....	5.00	Misses' Fancy Cotton Petticoats.....	1.95	Men's White Mercerized and Wool and some hand embroidered, sizes 8 to 14 years.....	12.50	High-Grade Wilton Rugs.....	140.00
Women's Taffeta Silk Petticoats, great variety of styles.....	6.50	Girls' Coats, all wool silvertone and velvet, sizes 8 to 16 years.....	22.50	Men's Helmet Caps, mixture, green and brown.....	1.35	Rebber Bag Rugs, size 9x12.....	16.50
Women's Taffeta Silk Petticoats, some imported models.....	9.00	Girls' All Wool Serge Sailor Suits, 1 and 2-piece models, sizes 8 to 14 years.....	9.50	Men's Soft Felt Hats, gray shades.....	2.85	Wool Axes, high grade.....	1.00
Women's Satens.....	1.95	Misses' Imported Corduroy Bath Robes, colors, pink, blue and rose.....	5.50	48-Inch Embroidered Organza and Voile, Flouncings, a yard.....	1.25	Waxing Floor Oil, one-half gallon size, a five floor finish.....	1.00
Women's Evening Petticoats, deep flower, ribbon trimmed.....	2.69	Children's Colored Bath Robes, 2-year sizes only.....	1.50	27-Inch Voile and Batiste Flouncings, very desirable for children's dresses, a yard.....	1.50	Putz Cream Metal Polish, one of the oldest and best.....	45c
Women's Evening Petticoats, beautiful fancy trim and lace.....	3.45	Infants' Boots, sizes 4 to 8.....	8.45	Imported Convert Edges, sold in 48-inch strips, piece.....	1.35	Ammonia, quart size.....	25c
Belgian Real Lace Collars, various shapes in Dutch and Rose point.....	15.00	Misses' Boots, sizes 11 1/2 to 2.....	5.35	18-Inch Imported Corset Cover Flouncings, embroidered on fine batiste, a yard.....	50c	Fancy Market Baskets.....	50c
Hand Embroidered Collars, several models in domestic and imported.....	2.00	Collodion Chains for Bag Handles.....	25c	Imported and Domestic Edges, embroidered on fine batiste, a yard.....	50c	Wood Baskets, a genuine Rockport open ends, extra quality, natural finish.....	2.75
Marabout Capes and Scarfs, imported, in dark brown.....	10.00	Extra Super Tape, white, 30-yard piece, most all widths.....	29c	36-Inch Lengths, 10 yards to piece.....	3.95	Willow Baskets on stands, full size, fine quality.....	4.75
Beaded and Spangled Scarfs, made in France, in light and dark ground.....	20.00	Youths' Fancy Suits, waistline and plain models.....	30.50	36-Inch Lengths, 12 yards to piece.....	5.00	Fancy Hat Pins, pair.....	25c
Women's Arona Corsets, pink brocade, popular model.....	8.50	Youths' Overcoats, waistline and all round and belted waistline models.....	25.50	36-Inch Lengths, 12 yards to piece.....	5.00	Gold Lingerie Clamps, satin finish.....	55c
Women's Arona Corsets, pink brocade, neatly trimmed.....	6.00	Boys' Fine Woven Madras Candy Stripe Shirts.....	10.75	36-Inch Lengths, 12 yards to piece.....	5.00	White Coral Beads, graduated.....	12.00
Women's Redfern Corsets, front and back lace model.....	3.95	Boys' Gingham Blouses, good patterns.....	1.15	36-Inch Lengths, 12 yards to piece.....	5.00	Fancy Jet Necklaces.....	1.00
Women's Arona Corsets, very low top, well made, good model.....	3.95	Boys' White Shirts, laundered cuffs.....	1.00	36-Inch Lengths, 12 yards to piece.....	5.00	Solid Gold Rings, Ruby doublet.....	3.75
		Boys' Neckband Blouses, made of fine mercerized.....	4.75	36-Inch Lengths, 12 yards to piece.....	5.00	Desk and Metal Thermometers, metal, engraved finish.....	85c
		Boys' Golf Caps, for school wear.....	95c	36-Inch Lengths, 12 yards to piece.....	5.00	Razor Straps, pearl handles, doz.....	6.50

## Birthday Bargains Are Practically ALL NEW GOODS at MARKED DOWN PRICES

The values offered this year are the best possible to procure under present market conditions. On account of these well-known, unprecedented market conditions there are a few departments where it will be impossible for us to offer as many items as in former years.



## PRESS VIEWS ON WILSON LETTER

Editorial Opinion on the Conflicting Positions Taken by President and Mr. Bryan Regarding Action on Peace Treaty

President Wilson's letter on the Peace Treaty, made public at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington, and the attitude of senators and William Jennings Bryan, are editorially commented upon as follows:

### New York Times

It is true, as the President says, that without the League and without participation in its work the world will be exposed to the old evils of secret treaties, of offensive and defensive alliances, of governments suspicious of each other, of intrigues against each other, with the hope of permanent peace indefinitely deferred and apprehensions of war always present. That would be incomparably worse than the acceptance of the Treaty with reservations that might be regretted, but would not be destructive. It must be remembered that Mr. Wilson was writing to men of his own party, upon an altogether Democratic occasion, but there is nothing in the letter, candidly construed, which should chill the zeal of those who are working for an acceptable ratification. And we firmly believe that when the Treaty comes again into his hands he will go to the very edge of lofty and magnanimous conciliation, and beyond it, in his effort to see his way clear to transmit it to the other powers as accepted by the United States.

### New York Mail

The Treaty, with American principles and interests safeguarded by explicit reservations, must be ratified—and it must be ratified now. Mr. Bryan urges his party to accept the ruling of the majority, accept reasonable reservations on a common ground of compromise and avoid the hazard of appealing to the country on a platform of obstruction.

### New York Telegram

What Roosevelt and Taft did in the way of wrecking the Republican Party in 1912, Wilson and Bryan are doing to the Democratic Party today. It must be decided whether President Wilson's position is an exhibition of patriotic firmness or disastrous perverseness.

### Philadelphia Ledger

The President has put himself in the class of bitter-enders; as between the President and Mr. Bryan, the common sense of the country will be with Mr. Bryan.

### Boston Transcript

In his ultimatum Mr. Wilson, as the leader of his party, issues a challenge to the opponents of unconditional ratification. From the deadlock in the Senate over the Treaty he serves notice that "the clear and single way out is to submit it for determination at the next election to the voters of the nation, to give the next election the form of a great and solemn referendum."

But the majority of the Senate who have demanded unequivocal and effective reservations, which change the meaning of the Treaty at many and vital points and make it, as they believe, safe for the United States, must not flinch from accepting the President's challenge.

If the Senate's minority reject the advice of Mr. Bryan at the Jackson Day banquet, bow to the ultimatum of Mr. Wilson and refuse to acquiesce in the Senate's reservations, then the challenge of the President must be met standing—and he people will decide at the polls next November.

### Boston Post

The President's letter to the Democratic chiefs assembled at the Jackson dinner at Washington leaves no doubt as to his conviction that the Peace Treaty should be got out of the way as soon as possible—but with its general tenor so favored by the Senate as to leave no doubt that the instrument be sent back to the other nations engaging in it in such form as does not essentially alter its provisions or its meaning.

Lacking ratification of this unequivocal sort, the President takes up the challenge that is thrown down by some of the senators, that the whole thing be made an issue in the coming presidential campaign. We feel sure that Mr. Wilson means that to be the last resort, and that he does not wish to push such a vital and immediate question over into the long-delayed turmoil of the fall elections. He must realize that it is better to make compromises not destructive to the real force of the Treaty and get it out of the way, with all the manifold advantages of present action. It is to be hoped that the Senate will at once agree upon such interpretations as will satisfy themselves and the wishes of the Executive. That is the one way out with honor to all concerned.

### Washington Post

A deadly blow at ratification of the Treaty of Versailles is struck by President Wilson in his letter to the Democratic Party. It seemed that there were encouraging moves on foot for a compromise on the Senate reservations which would have enabled at least 64 senators to vote for ratification. These steps toward compromise are now useless, in view of President Wilson's demand that the Treaty shall be submitted to the people at the next election, and in view of the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Committee opposing the reservations which would have been the basis of a compromise. It is too much to expect that 20 or more Democratic senators

will fly in the face of their President's and their party's fixed stand on this question.

### Washington Star

The issue between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan on the score of the Peace Treaty is clear cut and signifies so distinct a Democratic schism in the matter that early ratification along the lines the President desires is practically out of the question. Mr. Bryan's political acumen is such that he will be credited now with clearer vision than the President in this matter. If there is one fact more plain than another in this present situation it is that a compromise alone can effect ratification.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

### Real Estate Values Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago real estate owners needn't have any fear of there being a slump in the real estate market when the prohibition amendment goes into effect on January 17, says Mark Levy, president of the Cook County (Chicago) Real Estate Board. "Other cities have gone dry long before this," he says, "and real estate values are higher than ever."

"A dry United States has been anticipated for five years, and saloon properties gradually have been taken over by other interests. The demand for stores is too great to have many former saloons standing idle long. There is a big demand for chain stores, both national and local, for space for new branches, and in many cases bonuses are being paid for good saloon corners. In fact, many property owners are holding out for a bonus. There is no danger of any scare."

### Dependency Decreased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DALLAS, Texas—Prohibition has caused a decrease of more than 60 per cent in the number of dependent children in Dallas, according to Mrs. Emma Wylie Ballard, county humane officer. Records show that in 1916, when the saloons were in operation in Dallas, 76 babies were turned over to the charge of the county; in 1919, under prohibition, there were only 25 babies placed in the county's care.

### Substantial Cost Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—A substantial reduction in the cost of maintaining the poor department of Worcester, as a result of the operation of prohibition, is forecast by the report of the overseers of that institution, which says:

"The expense has been a very important item of disbursements in that the money which should have been used to give the family the ordinary necessities of life has been used for drink. On July 1, 1919, war-time prohibition became operative and, although it is not possible to give any exact data disclosing the reduced percentage of cases in which intemperance was the cause, yet it is clearly manifested that the reduction is very marked. Had the times been normal economically, and otherwise, the benefits of prohibition might be more discernible."

### Musical Instruments Sales Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—A larger interest in good music and a consequent increase in the sale of musical instruments and phonographs are forecast by the publication of a manufacturer of the latter. "From Malt to Music" is the caption to an item which announces that a former wholesale liquor dealer of Mt. Olive, Pennsylvania, has transformed his quarters into a music store.

## NEED OF SHIPMENTS TO THE ARGENTINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exports of American merchandise to Argentina must continue to increase, in order to keep the Argentine exchange close to parity, or the United States will be obliged to draw further on the gold reserve to liquidate adverse balances, Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, declared yesterday in a formal statement. Despite shipments of gold from the United States to Argentina amounting to more than \$50,000,000 between June 7, and December 15, 1919, Secretary Alexander said that the dollar was at a discount of about 1½ per cent in Buenos Aires. The English pound, he added, had an exchange value there of about 21 per cent below parity. Argentina is extremely prosperous and can absorb large quantities of all classes of commodities, the secretary stated.

In the Far East, Secretary Alexander explained, the adverse exchange rate is due to the fluctuations in exchange between China and the gold standard countries. A marked decline in the rate of exchange on Shanghai cannot be expected, he added, until the price of silver declines.

### ARMY BILL REDRAFTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Favorable action was ordered yesterday by the Senate Military Affairs Committee on the War Department bill authorizing an army of 275,000 men for the current fiscal year, in order to provide for the forces in Europe and Siberia. The Army Reorganization Bill as drafted by a subcommittee was reported to the full committee, containing a section designed, members said, to bring about the appointment of General Pershing as chief of staff. As drawn, the subcommittee bill provides for a single army structure with regular, national guard, and citizens army sections and a universal military training system. The regular army would have a strength of 280,000 men, and 18,000 officers for the regulars.

## AID IS INVITED IN ENFORCEMENT

Commissioner of Internal Revenue in United States Tells How People May Cooperate in Attaining Actual Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cooperation by the public with the federal government in the task of enforcing the National Prohibition Act is invited by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who outlined the following ways in which the government can be assisted.

1. Organize locally and work for the development of a strong public sentiment in favor of obedience to law in general, and the prohibition law in particular.
2. Support local officials in the performance of their duties under the law, and encourage them by approval of faithful service.
3. In states and municipalities where existing laws do not permit full cooperation between local and federal officials, citizens can render an important service by endeavoring to have such laws and ordinances changed so as to require effective cooperation.
4. Private organizations should keep in touch with the federal prohibition director and his state assistants, and keep them advised as to enforcement results, to the end that defective administration can be corrected.

Mr. Roper said that he earnestly solicited the aid of every moral and civic agency in awakening the public conscience to the importance of this enforcement work. He asks that criticism be withheld from the press until officials have had an opportunity to investigate defects.

## Enforcement Legalized

Settlement of Issues Provides Basis for Constitutional Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A number of very important issues have come up in regard to various phases of the liquor business within the last few months which the court decisions have defined clearly, making a broad basis for the enforcement of permanent prohibition in the United States. According to an investigation made by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, the liquor interests have lost the following points recently in the courts:

Congress has submitted the resolution by a two-thirds majority of both houses, as required by law. The courts will not consider the wisdom or motive of Congress in enacting legislation. When it is once established, it has authority to pass a prohibition law.

The liquor dealers' claim for compensation under the War-Time Prohibition Act defining intoxicating liquor, even though it became operative at once, was held to be not well taken. Congress has power to define the term "intoxicating liquor," because it is necessary and proper to secure the enforcement of the prohibition law.

These fundamentals having been established, the federal prohibition code was enacted under an express grant of power. The war prohibition code and original War-Time Prohibition Act were enacted under an implied authority to make the war powers effective.

The only questions now remaining for decision are political, and not justiciable. They are as follows: Has the Eighteenth Amendment the character of an amendment, or is it new matter never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution?

As to the amendment, Congress, and not the courts, decides this. It is a political question.

The question of the "reserved powers" of the states is not justiciable under Article V of the federal Constitution, which provides for amendments and the release of the reserved powers of the states.

Three-fourths of the states, by their legislatures, determine when and to what extent they will release these powers. When an amendment has been adopted in the manner provided by the Constitution, the courts cannot declare it void. The people may make mistakes under the form of government, the government will fail. The people have kept step with advancing civilization under the same construction of the Constitution by the Supreme Court. This last advanced step, sustained by the Supreme Court, is additional evidence of the wisdom of adopting a democratic form of government.

## JOHNSON CAMPAIGN OPENS SOON IN EAST

Nearly Every Western State Now Has an Organization in the Interest of the California Senator for the Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The campaign of Hiram W. Johnson (R.), United States Senator from California, for the Republican nomination for President, having been launched in a comprehensive way in the far west, this candidate will open his campaign program and sound his political key-note in the eastern section of the country on January 13, when he will address the associated Republican clubs of Brooklyn, New York.

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ment plan such as is in effect now in California.

"In the 20 or more states in which presidential primaries are held, Mr. Johnson will take his fight direct to the people," said Mr. Carnahan, "just as he has done so successfully in all of the California campaigns, speaking in almost every village and hamlet in the state. These primary elections begin in March in the two Dakotas, some of the other states being Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming."

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"While the platform upon which Mr. Johnson will appeal to the people will be announced more specifically in his Brooklyn speech on January 13, a general idea of some of the major issues that he will take up is contained in his statement made in connection with the filing of his nomination petitions in South Dakota, where he will be a contender in the March primary. This statement indicates that he will again bring to the front those progressive political and economic ideas that were enacted into law in California under his leadership and that formed the basis of his campaign in 1912, when, as candidate for Vice-President, he made the race with Theodore Roosevelt on the Progressive Party ticket. In other words, he proposes to do nationally what has been done in California in the way of political development. 'Today our government drifts now with one class and now with another,' he says, 'I would have it of no class, but for all I would lay the heavy hand of the law with equal severity upon the millionaire profiteer and the law-breaking agitator.' He will also urge a national land settle-

ment plan such as is in effect now in California.

"In the 20 or more states in which presidential primaries are held, Mr. Johnson will take his fight direct to the people," said Mr. Carnahan, "just as he has done so successfully in all of the California campaigns, speaking in almost every village and hamlet in the state. These primary elections begin in March in the two Dakotas, some of the other states being Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

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## RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN GERMANY

Coal Not Being Available to  
Make Bricks, Former Army  
Officers and Soldiers Work as  
Miners and Brick Makers

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Long before the war a movement was on foot in Germany which might be described as a "flight from the large cities." This "flight" had the same significance as the cry "Back to the Land," or the idea of the French philosopher, Rousseau, whose motto, "Back to Nature," marks the end of one era and the beginning of a new one.

Some 10 or 15 years ago, men like Damaschke and Adolf Wagner preached the reformation of our "soil-policy"; in their minds this movement was shaped more theoretically, more in the nature of an economical and socio-political idea, but in their hearts they really harbored the thought: let us give nature back to mankind! The industrialization of Germany had already begun to submerge the individuality of Germans, who had become but machines, having lost their grinding toil, their true selves. The war was, properly speaking, only the climax of this development, and certain conditions dominating public life today, such as illicit trade, underhand traffic, and crimes, were in evidence in 1913 amongst a large part of the German people.

### Warrior's Homesteads

During the war, the settlement of the land idea grew more insistent. The terribly materializing influences brought to the surface by the international struggle increasingly augmented the wish for rest, for a more peaceful life in the country. In 1917 Field Marshal von Hindenburg declared that the home-coming soldiers, especially the hundreds of thousands of wounded, should have a home in the country. This announcement of the so-called "warrior's homesteads" was hailed with great joy. Collections were made, plans prepared. But no practical work could be started on account of the lack of material and workmen. Almost all the building workmen were busy manufacturing munitions. The scheme had, therefore, to be delayed until after the war.

Today there are neither building materials nor coal at Germany's disposal. The lack of houses in the cities is so great that, in Berlin and its suburbs, for instance, compulsory housing had to be introduced in order to provide, as a temporary makeshift, some kind of an abode for the homeless thousands. Cities and cellar rooms, entirely unfit for dwellings, were adapted; small wooden shanties were erected, and the building of small houses made of clay was tried; for there were no bricks because there was no coal to burn them with. For the same reason there was no glass for the windows; and insufficient lumber because the dearth of railroad cars and coal prevented its transportation.

The government tried to send the large numbers of unemployed away from the big cities to the country; but this was useless as there are no empty dwellings in the country either. Many of the unemployed were ready to work in the coal mines in order to produce coal, but the scheme failed owing to the lack of housing accommodation. According to the Versailles Peace Treaty the German Imperial Army had to be reduced; and so 800,000 soldiers were thrown on the labor market, and are now suffering for lack of bread and homes. The difficulties of the situation were increased by this demobilization.

Then it was that Capt. Detlef Schmude, an army officer, set to work to put into effect an idea which occurred to him during the war, as he lay with his comrades near the Suez Canal. They determined not to return to the large cities, but that they would build their own small houses in the country. But on returning home, they found Germany poor and almost bankrupt so that the government was unable to redeem Field Marshal von Hindenburg's pledge.

### Need for Self-Help

Captain Schmude, who besides being a soldier is also a poet, thereupon declared: "If we have no coal, we must get it from somewhere. Let us, therefore, go into the mines and bring coal to the surface; if we have coal, we can burn bricks; and with bricks, we can build. The State places building plots at our disposal. We will build the houses ourselves and thereby save the high wages. If the working man has a home of his own, then the pleasure of working will increase and he will also obtain better food if he cultivates vegetables and corn of his own raising."

This plan resulted in stimulating the people in every way and in the desire to work, the output of coal is increasing, and Germany's misery is alleviated. With the transmission of this idea to the potash mines, the output of such natural products as coal and potash will be raised. With the aid of coal and potash, industry and farming will be improved; additional men can be set to work, and the number of unemployed and the cost of their sustenance will be correspondingly decreased; Germany will again be able to export, and thus to pay its debts and in this way gradually peace and order will be restored. It is very evident that "Settlement through Work" will be the means of saving Germany from Bolshevism and definite breakdown.

Mr. Schmude, who was severely wounded in the war, did not hesitate to put his idea into practical use. He and 50 of his comrades set to work in a coal-mine. He worked for months as an ordinary miner. The miners originally received the former officer with distrust; but when they saw that he shrank from no class of work, they

began to have confidence in him, and he soon persuaded them that his idea of "Settlement through Work" was a sound one. The miners soon recognized that nobody was better able than this man to realize their supreme desire. They chose him as their spokesman, and appointed him as the representative of their interests.

The great contrast between the "Independent" workmen and these men of the Imperial Defense was gradually eliminated as they daily engaged in the common work. Mr. Schmude succeeded in securing plots of ground, and the workmen voluntarily produced extra coal after their days' work was done and on Sundays, and this coal was sold to them cheaply by the mine owners. With this "private" coal a brick factory was opened and in a few weeks the construction of the first miner's house was under way. The workmen cooperated mutually in the work of construction, and they have founded an association in which the community, the state, the empire, and the mine owners are taking part. In this way the money for the construction has been raised, and the men hope to have a dozen houses ready by spring.

### Strikes Cease

Ever since Mr. Schmude commenced working in the district of Voelke, near Magdeburg, there have been no more strikes there, and the coal output is steadily increasing. The fact is that Mr. Schmude, the former officer, is working in close cooperation with the Independents, Communists, and Majority Socialists. His system has since spread to five or six places in Germany, where officers and students have gone to work in the mines; they have given up the old false pride and have become regular coal miners, and the workmen, on the other hand, have learned that officers and students may also be good men. Both parties, in fact, are losing their prejudices. The workmen are now themselves choosing their leaders. They begin to understand that they cannot do without the intellectual worker. Thus the ultimate outcome of Mr. Schmude's success may be to bring the political parties together and to help to unite the Germans into one people.

### PERMANENT FOOD BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the Consumers Council, held at the Ministry of Food, recently, the following resolution was passed: "The Consumers Council, noting that no reply has been received from the Prime Minister to the deputation from the Labor, Trade Union, and Cooperative movements of Great Britain, which waited upon him on August 14 last, and urged that the Ministry of Food should be constituted as a permanent State Department; noting also that under the Emergency Laws Continuance Bill, it is proposed to continue the powers of the Food Controller only until August 31, 1920, calls upon His Majesty's Government to state forthwith what are its intentions on the question of the permanent continuance of food control, which is a matter of such great importance to all the consumers of the country. The Consumers Council requests the Food Controller to call the special attention of the Cabinet to the above resolution."

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## JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN FOCHOW CLASH

Should Japanese Refuse to Com-  
pensate, Affair, It Is Suggest-  
ed, Should Be Submitted to  
Foreign Arbitration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, China.—The clash between Chinese and Japanese at Fochow, to which attention has already been called in these columns, has been widely commented upon in both Chinese and Japanese newspapers. Generally speaking, a good deal of excitement has been shown on both sides and very soon after the incident a demand was made both from Fochow and Shanghai for the recall of the Japanese Consul-General.

Out of the mass of conflicting accounts attempting to explain the affair, it is clear that the bitterness of the Chinese toward the Japanese, which has shown itself in the shape of strikes and systematic boycott by Chinese students and others, has been more accentuated than ever.

As typical of the kind of criticism in which the press has indulged, the comments in the North China Daily News are illuminating. Endeavoring to unravel the conflicting stories to hand of what it terms the Fochow "brawl," the writer says:

### A Japanese Version

"According to the Japanese, a coolie was carrying some lace belonging to a Japanese firm named Awada Yoko, when he was set upon by Chinese students opposite the Y. M. C. A. The coolie appears to have had an escort of Formosans, who went to his rescue and a mêlée ensued, numbers of students swarming out of the Y. M. C. A. and Japanese rushing up from the surrounding quarters. Japanese police intervened—though by what treaty they have any right to be in Fochow at all we are not aware—and one of them, a sergeant, is said to have been wounded.

"The important point in which the Chinese version differs from this is that the Japanese goods, over which the quarrel began, had been bought by a Chinese and that it was with him the students were expostulating when Japanese intervened and attacked them. If this important fact of the purchase of the lace, or whatever it was, by a Chinese can be established, the whole of the Japanese case falls to the ground. There appears no question that Japanese marines have been landed at Fochow, though it is not clear whether they have entered the city.

### Arbitration Proposed

"Should the Japanese refuse the compensation demanded of them the only possible course for the Chinese Government to take is to ask for the affair to be referred to independent foreign investigation and arbitration, in the meantime repressing all student demonstrations and mass meetings and processions. That is the course we urged in respect to the Chengchiang dispute, when China, having submitted to settling the matter by direct negotiation, also submitted to apologizing

for something which, according to not a few independent opinions, she had never done.

"Of course Japan might refuse such arbitration, but we hardly think she would. Because it must be apparent to the Japanese Government that this is beginning to occur which has frequently been forecast in these columns and many others. The Chinese are growing angry as they have never been before. They are imbued with an ever more deeply rooted feeling of bitterness and injury where Japan is concerned.

### "Behaving Like Conquerors"

"The 'Mainichi,' of Osaka, speaks of the 'obvious misunderstanding' of the Chinese in crediting Japan with an aggressive policy toward themselves. That may be a misunderstanding but we certainly do not think it obvious. Even in foreign minds there is an impression that in any difference of opinion between the Chinese and Japanese governments it is always China who is in the wrong, China who has to apologize and pay up. And with official acts, the Chinese naturally couple the amazing insolence and overbearing behavior of Japanese individuals in China, who are commonly described as behaving like conquerors in a conquered country.

"Governments are, perhaps, not responsible for the bad manners of their nationals, but they have to take them into account in shaping their policy, and no minister in Tokyo has any right to pretend surprise on finding that the Chinese people are hostile to Japan and will neglect no opportunity that may be possible for a weak country of revenging themselves upon her."

### BEIRUT'S LAW SCHOOL OPENING

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The announcement has been made that a school of law will shortly open here, when classes in various legal subjects will be conducted by 12 professors, including Abdul Latif Bey Salaki. The curriculum will include classes in international, Muhammadan, civil and Roman law.

## LAND ARMY WILL STILL CARRY ON

British Land Girls Not Demobil-  
ized and It Has Been Decided  
to Continue the Organization

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"It is a mistake to think that the Women's Land Army has ceased to exist," Mrs. Hughes, an official of the "Landswoman," told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "although technically speaking it has been demobilized and the government is no longer responsible for it. You see," she explained, "the land girls were not the employees of the government, but of the farmers, and the farmers have no intention of dispensing with their services. All the government did was to provide the land women with their uniforms and give them some training in agriculture. But it was the farmers who employed the women and paid them for their labor."

Mrs. Hughes spoke enthusiastically of the benefit women had received from working on the land, of the splendid esprit de corps which had grown up amongst them, and of their courage and resource in difficult circumstances. She made a special point of the success women had had in the handling and rearing of stock. "Animals," she said, "are very responsive to affection and naturally thrive under the care bestowed upon them by the women."

### Value of Animals Increased

In illustration of her statement Mrs. Hughes told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that during the war, at a recruiting meeting to get girls to join the Women's Land Army, a farmer had climbed onto the cart which was doing duty as a platform, and had told the audience that the value of his animals had increased £5 per head since the care of them had been undertaken by women.

The farmers, Mrs. Hughes said,

were very doleful at the thought of the demobilization of the Land Army. It seems that during the war, when extra labor was required for seasonal work, all farmers required to do was to send in a requisition for as many workers as were needed, and through the Women's Land Army the women were mustered and dispatched to whatever part of the country the demand had come from.

There were at present about 6000 women in the Land Army, Mrs. Hughes said. It seemed impossible to allow such a valuable organization to lapse, when the government ceased to be responsible for it, therefore it has been decided to carry it on. In the meantime a provisional committee has been formed to keep things going until it is possible to set a properly elected central council formed. The county committees in the various districts will remain in being, and there will be a central body, with headquarters in London, composed of members elected from the various county committees throughout the country. All women who are in any way connected with the land will be eligible for membership with the National Association of Landwomen, as the reconstituted organization will be called, so that the committees will embrace, beside ordinary agricultural workers, including part-time workers, who were not included in the old Land Army, farmers' wives and women landowners.

### Provision of Kits

The organization will be self-supporting, and there will be a minimum membership fee of 4s. The association will not be, in any sense, a trade union, although it will look after the women's interests in every way it can.

One important activity the association hopes to carry on is the provision of land kit for women workers, which is such a heavy item of expenditure. By getting the uniforms, boots, and so forth in large quantities, the association hopes to be able to sell them to the land workers at little above cost price.

## BRITAIN'S EFFORT TO REINSTATE PERSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It was for Britain, in particular, whose interests were so bound up with Persia, to do everything possible to put that country on a sound basis as regarded her future progress, said Lord Lamington, who presided at a dinner given by the Persia Society at the Savoy Hotel, at which Prince Firouz Mirza Nosret-ed-Dowleh, the Persian Foreign Minister, was the guest of honor. The British Government, through Earl Curzon, continued Lord Lamington, had taken a great step in that direction. The immediate interest of their society was to attain a better understanding of the Persian people, and to appreciate more deeply all that Persia stood for in Asia and in the world.

Viscount Bryce, in proposing the toast of Prince Firouz Mirza, said that England desired nothing but the independence and the strengthening of Persia. It was Britain's genuine desire to aid Persia in overcoming whatever troubles she might have, and it was considered that her independence would be a precious asset in the future of the East. It was hoped by the League of Nations or by some other means, that those countries which had suffered from war and invasion and from so much persecution and tyranny would be restored to that prosperity which they had enjoyed many centuries ago. And in none of those countries did British people take more interest than in Persia.

In replying, Prince Firouz Mirza, who spoke in French, said that during his stay in England he had been assured of the sympathy of the English people with the efforts of the Persian people to establish a democratic government, and he knew that Great Britain desired to cooperate with Persia in friendly fashion, whilst scrupulously respecting her independence. He expressed the opinion that the Persia society constituted a living proof of England's friendship.

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3.50 Fancy Georgette Crepes, 40 inch, beautiful styles, new colorings. Priced now very low at ..... 2.78

8.00 Silk Chiffon Velvet, 38-42 inch. Full line of street and evening shades. An unusual offering at ..... 6.95

4.25 Wool Jersey, 54 inches wide, all wool. Splendid line of colors to select from. Correct for dresses. Sale price ..... 3.20

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## SPEN VALLEY ISSUE A LIBERAL DILEMMA

Prime Minister Is Now Faced  
With a Real Danger of Defec-  
tion of Liberal Supporters From  
the Ranks of the Coalition

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Spen Valley election fight may be said to have provoked a crisis in British Liberalism. Amid all his difficulties, the Prime Minister is faced with a real danger of the defection of his Liberal supporters from the ranks of the Coalition. As the Prime Minister is undoubtedly a Liberal, this is very unpleasant for him, and as the Unionists are supposed to believe that they cannot do without the Prime Minister, it is also very unpleasant for them.

To appreciate the situation, it should be recalled how the present arrangement was formed. The first Coalition Government was formed to carry on the war, a national task requiring the whole-hearted and unreserved energies of politicians of all parties. Those participating in the Asquith Coalition were agreed not in any way to sacrifice their fundamental beliefs, reserving the right to revert to the pre-war division of parties as soon as the great world crisis was solved. This was the arrangement that Mr. Lloyd George took over, but the war safely won, he came to the conclusion that he could only carry through the equally big task of reconstruction by a continuance of government on a Coalition basis. He also decided that he must have a revitalized House of Commons for the task of reconstruction and therefore precipitated the general election of December, 1918.

### Permanent Cleavage Threatened

In this way Mr. Lloyd George initiated a course of action which threatened to make permanent the cleavage in the ranks of Liberalism. As a result of the fall of the Asquith Coalition in 1916, Liberals had identified themselves in a general way with one or other of their two leaders, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, but there was no definite breach. All parties gave a general support to the government. The precipitation of a general election immediately after the armistice, however, was held by the Asquithians to be a shameful political trick designed to give Mr. Lloyd George a new lease of power by catching the newly expanded and inexperienced electorate unawares, especially that part of it in the army, both at home and abroad, which could not possibly obtain any real grasp of the issues involved, and by exploiting the national satisfaction at the successful conclusion of a great war.

To the Asquithians it was, in short, another "khaki election." But what, above all things, alienated the Asquithian Liberals was the initiation of the "coupon" system. The government, that is to say, claimed and exercised a new and unprecedented authority in the constituencies and gave its "coupon" to this or that candidate according as it was sure of his unswerving support. It was the caucus method at work to an extent hitherto undreamed of in British politics. It caused much heartburning. Some Liberals were offered the coupon and refused it. Some Liberals were never given a chance to accept or refuse it. In addition they claimed that the degree in which the coupon was given to Conservative candidates fighting Liberals in Liberal constituencies showed that the Prime Minister was sacrificing his party to the political exigencies of the moment.

### Reliance on Conservative Machine

In other words, Mr. Lloyd George having no machine to back him had to rely on the Conservative machine, and in the matter of endorsing candidates was, therefore, at the mercy of Sir George Younger, the chief Unionist whip. In the result, the Independent Liberal Party was almost swept out of existence, but the Liberal Party as such still remained a unity. Indeed, Mr. George Lambert, a former Minister, whose opponent had received Mr. Lloyd George's coupon, but who had nevertheless won his election, endeavored to bring Coalition and Independent Liberals together for parliamentary purposes. Thereupon he was promptly excommunicated by the Independent Liberals.

Thereafter the situation remained unchanged, the Independent Liberals controlled the party machine, and Mr. Asquith remained its leader, subject to continual but unavailing appeals to give the party a fighting lead against the government. Then came the Spen Valley election. Spen Valley had been represented in the House by Sir Thomas Whitaker, a Coalition Liberal, but the Liberal executive in the constituency nominated as their candidate for the seat not a Coalition Liberal, but one of Mr. Asquith's closest colleagues, Sir John Simon, who had been defeated at the general election.

Until this moment there had never been any questioning of a local executive's right to select its own candidate, a right always closely cherished as a check to the power of the caucus. Moreover, in some respects, it was felt that a better choice could not have been made. Mr. Lloyd George has been known to sigh for a more effective opposition, and Sir John Simon was certain, if returned, to increase immeasurably the debating power of the front opposition bench. He had certainly resigned his office as Home Secretary as a protest against conscription, and at a later stage he relinquished a practice at the bar representing an annual income of some £20,000 and was attached as an officer to the Royal Air Force in France, where, according to Mr. Macpherson, then Undersecretary for War, and Earl Haig, he rendered enormous technical services. He had had a most distinguished career both

as a lawyer and as a politician, but he was a close associate of Mr. Asquith, and his selection was a severe reflection by Spen Valley Liberalism on the Coalition.

### Coalition as Political Party

In these circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George took the drastic step of authorizing a Coalition candidate to oppose his former colleague. This Coalition candidate was a Liberal, Colonel Fairfax, who had a distinguished war record, although he laid no claims to being a politician. He had the support of some prominent Liberals in the constituency—indeed his candidature was, of course, justified on the ground that the decision of the local Liberal executive did not represent the true feeling of Spen Valley Liberalism—but he had to rely on the Tory machine and his electioneering agent was the local Tory agent.

As this episode synchronized with the first public announcement of a move to form the Coalition into a definite political party, the Asquithians concluded that Mr. Lloyd George had decided upon open war with his old party. In many areas there had been a definite drift of the local Liberal executives away from the Coalition, and many of them had sent resolutions of support to Sir John Simon. In the case of one London constituency, the local executive withdrew its support from its candidate, Dr. Macnamara, Junior Minister for the Admiralty. Above all the Coalition Liberals in the House of Commons rose in revolt and held a meeting to protest against the opposition to Sir John Simon's candidature. Only the desperate efforts of Captain Guest, the Liberal Whip, succeeded in inducing the Coalition Liberals to leave the whole question open until another meeting at the beginning of the new session in 1920. A furious fight began and Mr. Asquith, who is a very cautious politician, unhesitatingly committed himself to the statement that whatever the result of the election, Colonel Fairfax, the "dummy candidate," as he called him, would be at the bottom of the poll. In his opinion, therefore, the issue lay between Sir John Simon and Mr. Myers, the Labor candidate.

The issue of the election was therefore awaited in all parts of the country with the most intense interest, but it was noted that Sir John Simon, while strictly affirming his loyalty to Liberal beliefs, including his readiness to support the government in every Liberal measure, did not commit himself on the vexed problem of the leadership of the Liberal Party in which so much is involved and the settlement of which might bring about a sudden change in the political scene.

## ALBERTA CITIES' CLAIMS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—Wide extension of the power of self-government by the cities of Alberta will be asked of the Alberta Legislature at the coming session, as a result of the conference of Alberta mayors held recently. Virtual civic autonomy will be sought. Some of the requests are summarized as follows:

Civic authority to determine who shall vote in municipal elections; power to place taxes as deemed proper upon land improvements, special franchises, incomes, and such other taxes as may be determined from time to time; power to license and regulate all undertakings within the city as desired; proper share of all fines and court expenses, and whole of fines due to action of city police; tax exemptions subject to all existing agreements; power to submit money by laws; power for cities to make assessments in accordance with own requirements; authority to borrow to the extent of 20 per cent of general assessment; right to select any form of security and to issue a certain amount of perpetual stock, and to make most favorable system for repaying loans; full power to expropriate lands; uniform system with safeguards as to class of investments in the administration of the sinking fund.



a string  
around your  
finger if it  
is necessary

to remind you to bring those shoes to this modern equipped repair shop.

Every type of work accepted here, and you'll get your shoes in the least time for the least money.

Special facilities for serving out-of-town patrons

## O-G Shoe Repair Shop

Bank Floor  
115 South Dearborn Street, CHICAGO  
Harrison 9400  
Any O'Connor & Goldberg shoe store accepts shoes for repair in the O-G Shoe Repair Shop.

## GERMANS RESTORE FILM CENSORSHIP

Moral Welfare of People Con-  
sidered More Important Than  
Money the Industry May Lose

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—At the beginning of the revolution every kind of censorship was abolished in Germany. Every book could be published, every drama performed and the newspapers, too, were freed of every kind of censorship. To be sure, in the first months of the revolution, newspapers of the factions were highhandedly suppressed by the radicals, their business places occupied, their paper stocks burned; afterward, up to the very end of the state of siege gave the chief commander the right to prohibit newspapers for a certain length of time.

Previous to the revolution the film censorship was very strict; all moving pictures endangering public morals, or showing up crimes, were prohibited. It was anticipated that the film industry would avail itself of the abolition of the censorship to forget all laws of good taste and moral propriety. In fact, after the outbreak of the revolution a perfect landslide of films set in, describing themselves as "films for the instruction of the people." They misused the term "elucidation" in order to show off all sorts of pictures. Very soon a reaction against this kind of films set in, and serious demonstrations took place in the moving picture theaters.

### Film Industry Protests

When the new German Constitution was under deliberation, a special clause dealing with films was proposed. The axiom, "Every German is at liberty to utter his opinion," was waived in the case of the films; while newspapers and theaters were exempt from every kind of censorship the moving pictures were anew subjected to a state censorship. The film industry protested vigorously against this exceptional treatment and resolved to organize a "voluntary film censorship." This censorship was to be handled by film producers, artists, authors of films, and general writers.

The government apparently does not place much confidence in this "voluntary film censorship," and the Ministry of the Interior drafted a bill dealing with that subject. This bill provides that every film has to be censored by an examining board consisting of a state functionary and two experts in the film industry. These examining boards are to be established in the principal seats of the cinema industry, first in Berlin and Munich. Afterwards a controlling examining board for the whole Empire is to be instituted in Berlin. Men engaged in the film profession, in art and literature, and in popular education, will be invited to take part in the deliberations of this board.

The controlling board consists of the state censor and four persons gathered from these professions. Films, "whose productions are apt to endanger public safety and order (political films), or to violate religious or moral sentiments, or to produce a brutalizing effect," are prohibited.

### Censorship Necessary

Within the last few months only one film has been prohibited. An actor by the name of Ferdinand Bonn had manufactured a film, called "Kaiser Wilhelm 2d" wherein he himself played the rôle of the former Kaiser. The film described, with a very small amount of good taste, the history of the former ruler. When the film was to be publicly exhibited for the first time, the German-Nationals (Monarchists) organized a big demonstration which was also joined by many Democrats. The government, however, prohibited the film and it was never publicly produced; while

it is claimed that the former Kaiser has taken legal action against Mr. Bonn.

The cinema industrialists now point out that they will suffer enormous losses at the hand of the censorship; in many films, they claim, millions are invested, and when a manufactured film is prohibited, these millions are lost. This assertion was met by the Under State-Secretary, Dr. Lewald, in a conference in the Ministry of the Interior with the argument, that no economical capital was as valuable as the capital of the moral sanity and vigor of the people; it was this capital which had to be protected before all other things, and therefore, the introduction and maintenance of the film censorship was necessary.

The bill will undoubtedly be adopted by the National Assembly, for the majority is adverse to the cinema. Especially the Centrists, the German-Nationals and a part of the Majority Socialists are certain to vote for the bill.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to the latest reports issued by the Canadian Department of Labor, at the beginning of November the percentage of unemployed among members of trade unions was 2.75 as compared with 2.9 at the beginning of October. All provinces reported slight increases except British Columbia, where a slight decrease was noted. In civic employment there was a decline of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with October and an increase of over 30 per cent as compared with November, 1918. According to preliminary figures, the various offices of the Employment Service of Canada received 28,000 applications for employment. They were notified of 34,700 vacancies and 25,400 placements and of 5500 casual placements during the month. The time lost on account of industrial disputes during November was less than during October, but greater than during November, 1918. There were in existence during the month 25 strikes, involving 4903 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of \$4,073 working days.

### SIR GEORGE PERLEY AS ADVISER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Under Article 233 of the Peace Treaty a repatriation commission was brought into existence which was to be composed of one delegate and one assistant delegate nominated by each of the following powers: Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the United States, Belgium, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. The commission is to fix the amount of damage for which Germany shall make reparation under the terms of the Treaty. Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been appointed Canadian adviser to the British representative on the commission. The commission has wide and far-reaching powers, including the question of the resources and capacity of Germany to pay, to determine the form of payment and to consider all claims against Germany. Each of the self-governing British dominions beyond the seas is to be represented on the commission.

### GOLD OUTPUT DECREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Gold and silver production in British Columbia for 1919 will fall short of that in 1918 according to figures compiled by the Provincial Department of Mines. Gold production was handicapped by the increased cost of mining while the value remained at the standard level. Labor troubles were responsible for the decreased output of silver. The aggregate value of the mineral production of the Province for 1919 has not yet been computed. Coal will show an increase, but in commodities prices were lower than in the preceding year. In 1918 the value of the mineral production was \$41,782,000.

## COOTE MISSION'S VISIT TO BOSTON

Delegation Due on Saturday,  
February 14, and Members  
Expected to Speak in Church  
Pulpits on the Following Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Announcement is made that the Coote mission from Ulster will reach Boston on Saturday, February 14, and hold meetings in Tremont Temple and Symphony Hall on Monday evening, February 16. It is also planned to have clergymen with the delegation speak in church pulpits here on Sunday, February 15. The invitation to the mission has been extended by a committee having headquarters at the American Tract Society, 50 Bromfield Street.

The mission, according to information received yesterday, is composed of representatives of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal churches. The Presbyterians, it is said, bring with them a commission signed by the Rev. William James Lowe, clerk of the general assembly, accrediting them as members of the Irish Presbyterian Church. The Methodists have credentials from the vice-president of the Methodist Conference, who, it is explained, is head of the Methodist Church in Ireland. The bishop of the diocese, comments the Episcopal representative to bishops of that denomination in this country, it is stated.

The mission, which is headed by the Hon. William Coote, M. P., includes three Methodist clergymen, three Presbyterian clergymen, and an Episcopal clergyman. Mr. Coote is a woolen manufacturer who was elected to the House of Commons against the opposition of the Sinn Fein and Nationalist parties.

J. Calder Gordon of this city has

denied allegations by Lindsey Crawford, of Toronto, Canada, made recently at a meeting under the auspices of the Protestant Friends of Ireland, that Canada is eager for full separation from the British Empire.

"As a loyal citizen of the United States I have long recognized that it is a somewhat ungracious thing for a citizen of one country to interfere in the domestic affairs of another," he said. "In this instance, however, a citizen of Canada, advertised as a leader in public affairs, comes before a Boston audience and makes the declaration that Canada is aflame with passion for national independence and absolute separation from Great Britain. There is not an atom of such sentiment existing among any responsible group of the Canadian people."

### Alliance of Protestants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In order to do what can be done to perpetuate the ideals of Protestantism, to help vitalize the Protestant pulpit, to deal with out fear or favor, in the most efficient manner, with any agencies which attempt to break down the morale of Protestantism, and to expose pernicious propaganda, the International Protestant Alliance is now being formed, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. D. D. Irvine, commissioner of the Society for American and British Friendship, and as a result of the recent visit of the Ulster delegation in this country.

The alliance, in conjunction with the society, will help to foster harmonious relations between the two great English-speaking democracies, the United States and Great Britain. The association was founded to help continue in peace the comradeship of the war period. It seeks to establish a better understanding between the citizens of the two democracies.

### SCHOOL LANDS FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Inspection of school lands to be taken over for sol-

dier farms will be commenced by the Soldier Settlement Board as early as weather conditions permit. The inspection work will be carried on by a system of valuation and arbitration, and the provincial Department of Education will cooperate with the settlement board in the work. All school lands in the Province will from now on be under the sole control of the soldiers' board, which will have the right to acquire such as it wants for settlement purposes at a price jointly agreed upon. The report from Ottawa to the effect that 100,000 acres of Hudson Bay lands in the three prairie provinces were being turned over to the Soldiers Settlement Board, does not directly concern the Edmonton district. The land in question is mostly in the southern part of Alberta and in the Turtleford country of northern Saskatchewan, according to L. B. Boyle, district superintendent for northern Alberta.

## POLITICAL REFORM COMMITTEE REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Members of the committee on political reform submitted a report at the annual meeting of the Union League Club, stating that the United States was the only great nation at the Peace Conference whose delegates are not immediately responsible to and controlled by the elected representatives of the people. The present issue is not the fundamental idea of a League of Nations, it continues, but whether the draft as it now stands, clearly imperfect and dangerous, but subject to revision and amendment, shall or shall not be adopted and ratified. The report claims that the United States Senate is performing its imperative duty in urging that their advice and consent be obtained in a fair and appropriate manner and in protesting against any action on the part of the President which would tend to deprive them of their power and coerce them in any way.



The magnificent public response to the

# January fur clearing

is an exceedingly gratifying recognition of the values offered in this 56th annual recurrence of a famous event. For, notwithstanding a probable rise in next season's fur prices, we are reducing present fur quotations.

## Hudson seal coats reduced

They are made in standard modes—you run no risk in buying for next year—and you effect an exceedingly substantial saving.

30-in. hudson seal coat, self collar and cuffs, was \$425, now \$370

30-in. hudson seal coat, self collar and cuffs; was \$425, now \$370.  
36-in. hudson seal coat, self collar and cuffs; was \$465, now \$410.  
40-in. hudson seal coat, self collar and cuffs; was \$550, now \$490.

30-inch hudson seal coat, skunk collar and cuffs; was \$485, now \$425

36-in. hudson seal coat, skunk collar and cuffs; was \$575, now \$515.  
40-in. hudson seal coat, skunk collar and cuffs; was \$625, now \$560.  
45-in. hudson seal coat, skunk collar and cuffs; was \$775, now \$690.

30-in. hudson seal coat, beaver collar and cuffs; was \$485, now \$425

36-in. hudson seal coat, beaver collar and cuffs; was \$575, now \$515.  
40-in. hudson seal coat, beaver collar and cuffs; was \$625, now \$560.  
45-in. hudson seal coat, beaver collar and cuffs; was \$775, now \$690.

## Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

## Per Cent of Increase in Cost of Living From December, 1914 to—

	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1918	June 1919
Food .....	2.66	25.23	53.42	76.72	73.29
Clothing:					
Male .....	8.51	26.53	51.91	137.06	146.12
Female .....	6.15	21.22	50.03	141.29	164.24
Total .....	7.48	24.21	50.58	138.91	157.07

(From U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Some interesting tables showing increased cost in food and living expenses have been prepared by our Savings Department from data furnished by the United States Government Bureau of Labor Statistics. A copy awaits your inquiry.

Every Dollar saved today will buy more when prices become normal and we invite you to begin your savings with us today—\$1.00 is enough for your first deposit.

Savings deposited on or before January 19th draw interest from January 1st

Ask at New Account Desk for our new Budget Expense Record

## The NATIONAL CITY BANK of CHICAGO

S. E. Corner  
Dearborn & Monroe Sts.  
(Ground Floor)

DAVID R. FORGAN, Pres.  
Savings Dept.  
R. U. LANSING,  
Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

Open Saturdays From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
Also Mondays Until 6 P. M.



## THEATERS

**"Patience" Revived in London**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Patience," operetta by Gilbert and Sullivan, revived at the Princes Theater, London, on November 24, 1919. The cast: Colonel Calverley.....Sydney Granville Major Murgatroyd.....Allen Morris Lieutenant the Duke of Dunstable.....James Hay Reginald Bunthorne.....Henry A. Lytton Archibald Grosvenor.....Leo Sheffield Mr. Bunthorne's Solicitor.....Harry Arnold The Lady Angela.....Nellie Briercliffe The Lady Saphir.....Catherine Ferguson The Lady Ella.....Elsie Griffin The Lady Jane.....Bertha Lewis Patience.....Sylvia Cecil

LONDON, England — "Patience" originally opened at the old Opera Comique Theater, London, on April 23, 1881. On October 10, 1881, the entire company was transferred to the Savoy Theater, which had meanwhile been specially constructed with a view to these productions, and thenceforth became their home. The piece ran 678 nights. Since those days there have been two London revivals; one in 1900, and a second in 1907; but from the provinces Gilbert and Sullivan's works are rarely absent for long.

In order to understand the droll satire on topical subjects that fills every page of the libretto, tempered with Sullivan's best and most tuneful airs, one must go back to the "aesthetic craze" that shed its gentle luster over the fashionable young ladies of the late seventies. True, it was but a passing phase, with its blue-and-white china, its lilacs and langrour, its terra cotta and sage green. But it invaded the nursery, as well as the drawing room, in the illustrated books for children of Walter Crane and Kate Greenaway, and its Pre-Raphaelite medievalism found expression in liberty's art-fabrics, triumphing for a time over the heavy azures, vivid crimsons, and black-and-gold decorations of mid-Victorianism, in which the Philistines still reveled prior to the age of white enamel.

In an interesting historical note accompanying the program, Mr. Max Beerbohm writes that "perhaps aesthetism, as a social foible, would not have outlasted 1880 if George du Maurier had not so persistently and so deftly satirized it, week by week, in the pages of Punch. . . . It is doubtful whether any of the aesthetic young ladies ever really called anything 'consummately utter' or used any other of those quaint catchwords which du Maurier, and after him Gilbert, attributed to them.

"Maudie and Posselthwaite, the two memorable aesthetes imagined for Punch, are evidently what suggested to Gilbert the idea of Bunthorne and Grosvenor. . . . Rossetti, who was still alive when 'Patience' was produced, imagined from the accounts of it in the newspapers that Bunthorne was meant for himself. Gilbert, it is believed, made a disclaimer. Nobody, indeed, could have been less adapted to look like Rossetti than George Grosvenor, who was cast for the part of Bunthorne. Also, there was no white lock in Rossetti's hair, as there was in Whistler's, and as there was in the wig worn by Grosvenor. And Rossetti was not young like Bunthorne, and had not, like the young Oscar Wilde, 'walked down Piccadilly with a poppy or a lily' in his hand. As nobody supposed Bunthorne to be meant for Whistler or even for Oscar Wilde, why should Rossetti have supposed him to be meant for Rossetti?"

It would seem reasonable to suppose, however, that but for these aesthetes and their eccentricities "Patience" would never have been written; and, without its thrust at insincerity and its touch of journalism, might not have held its own so long, and established its claims as a classic.

There is not a great deal to be told of the actual story, for plot there is none. How Reginald Bunthorne, clad in amber plush, is wooed and followed by the 20 devoted maidens of high aesthetic cult, headed by Lady Jane, till he finds that not poetry nor love, but love of admiration is his predominating passion, and, after temporarily falling an easy prey to her staid courtship, resigns himself to a life and a single life; how Archibald Grosvenor, his rival, an "idyllic poet," arrayed in green velvet, discards the offers of the same 20 young hearts, plus poetry and plush, for the loudest of check suits and the simple little dairymaid, Patience, the sweetheart of his childhood; and how the dashing Dragons, headed by the Colonel, the Major and the subaltern Duke, succeed at last in winning back the affections of the aforesaid "damsels," who gladly exchange their trailing "greenery-gallery draperies for the fashionably pinched waists and bustles of the early eighties—these are the main facts of the story.

In the recent production, both Mr. Henry Lytton, in the part of Bunthorne, and Mr. Leo Sheffield, as Archibald Grosvenor, a part associated with the name of Rutland Barrington, played to perfection and sang each line with humor and clear-cut enunciation. Colonel Calverley, formerly the part of Richard Temple, was in the capable hands of Mr. Sydney Granville; whilst Miss Sylvia Cecil as Patience, and Miss Nellie Briercliffe as Lady Angela were charming from both the musical and theatrical point of view. Miss Bertha Lewis made a great deal of the part of Lady Jane. Many items were encored. The chorus of Dragons, the "Magnet and the Churn," the sextet and chorus, "I hear the soft note of the echoing voice," and the inimitably witty duet of Bunthorne and Grosvenor telling of the

Ultra-post-ideal, Super-aesthetic, Out-of-the-way young man

fairly brought down the house. The dresses, in all cases, were most cleverly conceived and designed by Mr. Hugo Rumbold; the Pre-Raphaelite models worn by the lackadaisical ladies' chorus being thoroughly characteristic, and the bright touch of scarlet of the Dragons taking one back to days before khaki was invented.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

**B. Altman & Co.**

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

**Complete Southern Outfits for Women, Misses and the Younger Set**

embodying the latest and most enchanting developments of the newer mode, are now ready for immediate wear.

**An Extraordinary Monday Sale**

will comprise

**Women's Afternoon & Evening Gowns**

of unusually choice quality

variously and most fashionably modeled in chiffons, gold and silver laces, metal brocades, jetted nets and crystal embroideries, exceptionally priced at

**\$78.00**

(Sale on the Third Floor)

**A Number of Women's Corduroy House Gowns**

in two attractive models, prettily lined, have been taken from stock and will be placed on Sale Monday, in the department on the Third Floor,

at the greatly reduced price of

**\$8.50**

(exclusive of tax)

**A Special Offering of Imported Hand-embroidered Underwear**

(the first sale of the year)

will be held Monday and Tuesday on the Second Floor

The selection includes French and Philippine Undergarments, although the same prices do not in every instance apply to both. Every piece is dainty, desirable and wonderful value at the price quoted for it.

Nightrobes . . . . .	\$3.45, 4.10, 4.85	Drawers . . . . .	\$2.50
Chemises . . . . .	1.95, 2.85	Corset Covers . . . . .	1.95
Envelopes . . . . .	3.45, 3.90	Petticoats . . . . .	2.95, 3.90

**An Important Sale of Corsets**

will offer on Monday, at extremely low prices

2,500 Corsets in several desirable models, suitable for various types of figure (although the size ranges are not complete in every style).

1,500 Corsets; sizes 20 to 30 . . . . .	at \$2.25
1,000 Corsets; sizes 20 to 32 . . . . .	at 3.25

**Also 2,200 Brassieres**

(sizes 34 to 46) made of various materials among which are lace

and satin . . . . . at 90c., &amp; \$1.25

(This Sale will take place on the Sixth Floor.)

**French Filet Lace Window Panels**

(Hand-made)

will be placed on Special Sale on Monday

and continued on sale for one week, at prices that are seldom encountered for merchandise of so high a standard.

The designs are artistic and the workmanship excellent throughout

Prices:

**\$11.00, 12.50, 16.00, 17.00 to 65.00 each**  
(Fourth Floor)**The Mid-Winter Reduction Sale of Fur Garments****Fur Muffs and Neckpieces**

will begin on Monday

in the Madison Avenue section of the Third Floor

Extraordinary Values

are represented in the prices quoted below

**Fur Garments**

French Seal-dyed Coney Coats, reduced to	\$150.00, 190.00, 225.00
Mole Coats, . . . . . reduced to	275.00, 325.00, 375.00
Natural Muskrat Coats, . . . . . reduced to	225.00, 250.00, 290.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, reduced to	275.00, 290.00, 325.00
Nutria Coats, . . . . . reduced to	290.00, 325.00, 390.00
and a number of Karakul Coats, reduced to	290.00, 390.00, 525.00

**The Higher-cost Fur Garments**

(all individual models, of which there is but one of each), will also be included in the Sale

at unprecedented reductions from former prices.

**Muffs and Neckpieces**

very specially priced

MUFFS	NECKPIECES
\$22.50 . . . . . Dyed Skunk . . . . . \$22.50	
25.00, 30.00 . . . . . Natural Raccoon . . . . . 18.00, 28.00	
28.00, 45.00 . . . . . Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) . . . . . 38.00, 58.00	
28.00, 38.00 . . . . . Wolf . . . . . 28.00, 40.00	
38.00, 55.00 . . . . . Beaver . . . . . 38.00, 48.00	
38.00, 48.00 . . . . . Mole . . . . . 30.00, 48.00	
38.00, 48.00 . . . . . Australian Opossum . . . . . 30.00, 38.00	
45.00, 55.00 . . . . . Skunk . . . . . 38.00, 45.00	
50.00 . . . . . Gray Squirrel . . . . . 48.00	
65.00, 85.00 . . . . . Pointed Fox . . . . . 55.00, 65.00	

Also an extensive assortment of

**Sables and Silver Foxes**

(perfectly matched) at prices that, considering quality, are very moderate.

**Oriental Rugs at Special Prices During January**



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOLF TITLE PLAY  
AT LONG ISLAND

United States Golf Association,  
at Its Annual Meeting, Plans  
Its Course for 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The amateur golf championship, the most important event of its kind in the summer season, will be held in 1920 on the links of the Engineers Country Club at Roslyn, Long Island. This was decided by a unanimous vote at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association last evening. Of the 155 active member clubs, 105 were represented at the meeting, among the notable delegates being R. W. Lesley of Philadelphia, donor of the Lesley Cup; A. H. Pogson, secretary of the Metropolitan Association, and Oswald Kirkby. The other championships were awarded as follows: Open championship to the Inverness Club of Toledo, Ohio; women's championship to the Mayfield Country Club at Cleveland, Ohio.

The newly appointed officers and executive committee are:

G. H. Walker, St. Louis, president; H. F. Whitney, New York, and J. F. Byers, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, vice-presidents; W. D. Vandervort, Morristown, New Jersey, secretary; Mortimer N. Buckner, New York, treasurer.

Executive Committee—A. D. Locke, Brookline, Massachusetts; N. M. Whitney, New Orleans, Louisiana; E. S. Moore, Chicago; Hugh Wilson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The retiring president, E. T. Wheeler, called the meeting to order. After the roll call of delegates and proxies, the report of the executive committee was presented by H. F. Whitney, the retiring secretary, and unanimously adopted. Appointment by the president of a committee of four to confer with the rules committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews to adopt uniform rules was authorized by a unanimous vote.

UNITED STATES MAY  
ENTER A RUGBY TEAM

NEW YORK, New York—That the United States will be represented at the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, next summer in certain branches of sport not heretofore participated in appears probable in view of early activity shown in this direction. One of the latest proposals involves the entry of an American rugby football team in the Olympic competition.

According to Pacific Coast advice, the material and partial financial backing for such entry is available from among the players of Leland Stanford Junior University and the University of California. It is understood that Stanford athletic enthusiasts have expressed a willingness to help finance such a team and that the nucleus for the combination can be secured on the varsity campus with additional material from among the team which represented America in the inter-allied games in France last spring.

It is pointed out that during the holidays a combined Stanford and California rugby team toured British Columbia, defeating the all-star Canadian teams, 3 to 0, University of British Columbia, 8 to 0, and all-star Victorian combination, 10 to 4. Those who are urging the addition of a rugby team to the United States entries at the Olympic Games also call attention to the fact that in the final round of the inter-allied rugby series the Americans were defeated by the all-star French team only after a desperate contest by a 2-to-3 score.

TWO DARTMOUTH MEN  
RULED INELIGIBLE

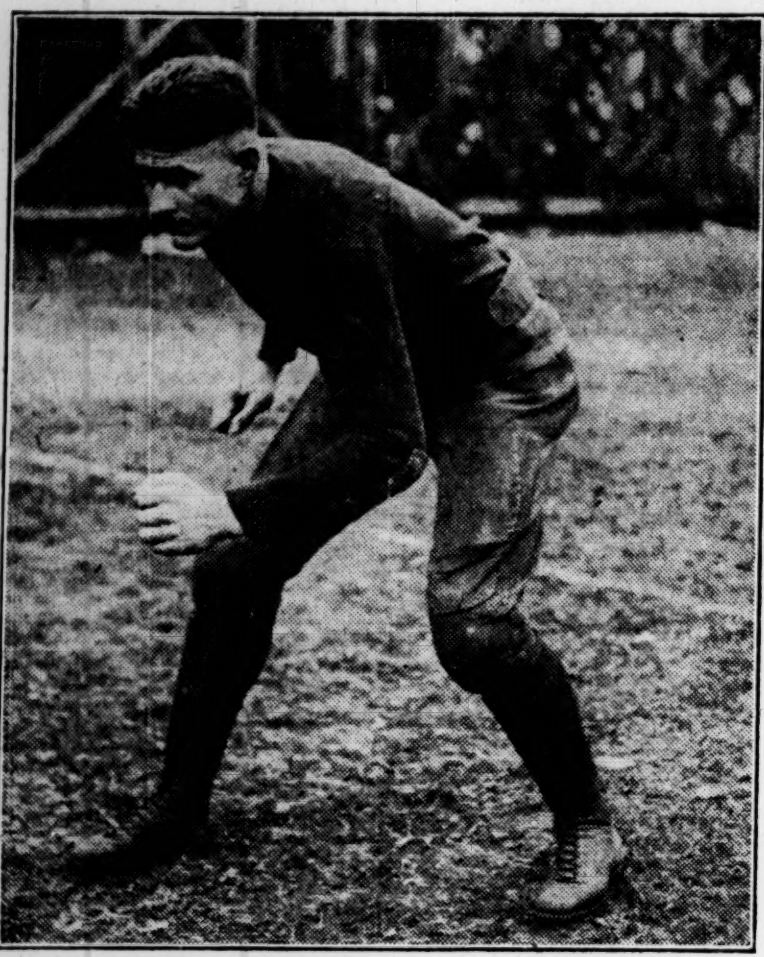
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HANOVER, New Hampshire—J. T. Murphy '22, and G. E. Cogswell '20, Dartmouth College athletes, have been barred from further participation in Dartmouth athletics for having played football with the Cleveland Tigers, a professional team, in a game against the Detroit Herolds on Sunday, November 22, 1919. It was announced by the athletic council last night that both men played under assumed names and received expense money for the trip, and by so doing violated the Dartmouth eligibility rules.

The loss of Murphy will be felt, especially as he is easily the best pitcher in college, numbering among his victories last spring a 9-0 no-hit game with Harvard University. Coming to Dartmouth from Hebron Academy, he played on the varsity football team at tackle, having held a similar position on the Naval District eleven at Darnkirk Island a year ago. Last winter Murphy played on his class basketball team, and in addition to pitching for the Green nine took part in every track meet in the spring of 1919. He placed third in the hammer throw at the intercollegiate at the Harvard stadium in May, and holds the college shot-put record.

Cogswell played football first with the 1915 varsity, but did not win his letter until this fall, when he worked at end regularly. He is also one of the best jumpers in college. Before entering Dartmouth he was an all-around athlete at Worcester Academy, and R. L. Pell '20, may push T. Payseur hard for his position before the season is finished.

The Drake team will play 21 games with colleges and universities and in addition will play several Y. M. C. A. and athletic club fives not on the regular schedule, which contains 10 Missouri Valley Conference contests. Two of the latter dates have been added since the schedules were first announced, February 18 at Iowa State College, and March 1, Iowa State visiting Des Moines.

ROSS WINS IN AUSTRALIA  
SYDNEY, New South Wales (Friday)—Norman Ross, United States swimming champion and star of the inter-allied meet, added further to his laurels here yesterday when he won the 440-yard swimming championship of Australia.



Photograph by Tribune News Photo Service, Chicago

Capt. C. G. Higgins, University of Chicago football team of 1919

BRUSSEL PLAYS  
FINE BILLIARDS

Defeats C. J. Steinbugler in the  
National Class C Tournament  
With a High Average

CLASS C AMATEUR 18.2 BALLKINE BILLIARD STANDING			
W. L.	W. L.	P. C.	P. C.
L. A. Servatius	2	1	25
J. R. Langdon	2	1	31
P. W. Boyd	2	1	34
J. A. Neustadt	1	1	30
S. M. Bruesel	2	1	24
C. J. Steinbugler	1	2	21
C. R. Johann	1	2	25

NEW YORK, New York—S. M. Bruesel and J. R. Johann were the winners of the games played in the National Class C amateur 18.2 ballkine billiard championship tournament at Brooklyn Thursday night.

The match between Bruesel and Steinbugler was easily the best of the night and produced the best average of the final round to date. Bruesel ran out in 23 innings, which gave him an average of 6 12-23. He had a high run of 24. While Bruesel was running up his total of 150, Steinbugler was able to accumulate only 58 for an average of 2 12-23. The match by innings:

S. M. Bruesel—7	3	0	7	1	0	24	6	7	12
C. J. Steinbugler—3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average—6 12-23.									
C. J. Steinbugler—3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average—2 12-23.									

FOUR VETERANS  
ON DRAKE FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Eastern News Office  
DES MOINES, Iowa—In building his 1920 basketball team, Coach M. B. Banks of Drake University has been forced to depend upon last year's players almost exclusively, for there is a dearth of good men among the few new candidates for places.

Although few practices have been held because of the one-month vacation enforced during December on account of the fuel shortage, it is almost a forgone conclusion that this year's quintet will be the same as a year ago, with one exception.

C. A. McKinley '21, the regular center of the 1919 quintet, has quit college to enter Des Moines College. As a result Coach Banks has been forced to move H. G. Ebert '22, from guard to center. Walter Brindley '22, who has just become eligible, will move into the vacant guard position and will be the only new man on the regular five. The other guard will be A. G. Lamar '20, who was the captain of last year's team. G. D. Shawver '21, whose speed gained him a reputation in football last fall and T. B. Payseur '22, will play the forwards.

In addition to Brindley and Lamar at guards, there are Walter Merboth '21, who was the captain-elect of the 1917 quintet, but who was unable to serve, as he went into the service; Y. R. Payseur '22, D. H. Shaw '21, and Trescott Long '22, are the most promising candidates. P. J. Payseur '21, and R. L. Pell '20, may push T. Payseur hard for his position before the season is finished.

The Drake team will play 21 games with colleges and universities and in addition will play several Y. M. C. A. and athletic club fives not on the regular schedule, which contains 10 Missouri Valley Conference contests. Two of the latter dates have been added since the schedules were first announced, February 18 at Iowa State College, and March 1, Iowa State visiting Des Moines.

SIX REGULARS TO  
GO FROM CHICAGO

Places of the Letter Men Graduated  
Next June May Be Filled  
by This Year's Freshmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The varsity line-up of the University of Chicago football eleven of next year will be made up of at least six veteran players through graduation, all six of them letter men and four of them stars on whom a great share of the success of the past season depended. On the other hand, nine letter men and a number of substitutes will be back, while there will be a field of some 20 freshmen who give indications of developing into future varsity material.

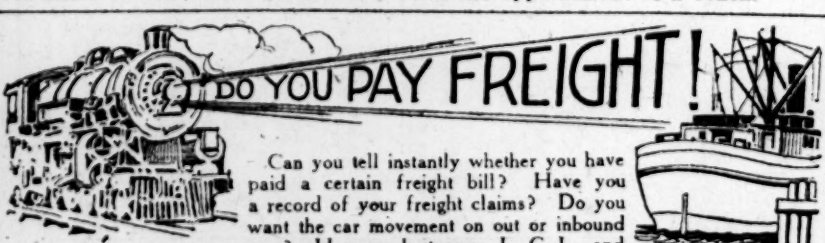
As in many former years, the Midway eleven finished near the top of the list in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, standing. Up to midseason it seemed to have a good chance for the championship, having defeated Purdue University 16 to 0 and Northwestern University 41 to 0, at a time when all other teams, except Ohio State University and University of Wisconsin, had been defeated once. Chicago received its setback, however, at the hands of University of Illinois by a score of 10 to 0. It then defeated University of Michigan 13 to 0 and University of Iowa 9 to 6, but the continued success of Illinois and the loss of the final game to Wisconsin 10 to 3 were final setbacks.

Next year, as in the season just closed, it will probably be Coach A. A. Staggs' biggest problem to develop a backfield of power because of the light material available. Although exceptionally light, Staggs' backfield last season rounded out one of the best in the Conference, due largely, perhaps, to the charging, aggressive line, which was heavy and able to tackle to tackle, but lighter and weaker on the ends. Staggs loses most extensively from ground-gaining backfield by graduations, two star halfbacks and a star quarterback having played their last game, while one star tackle and two substitutes—a guard and an end—go from the line.

The Maroons to be graduated before next fall who, perhaps, will be missed more than the others are P. W. Graham '20 and C. G. Higgins '20. Graham was a quarterback whose ability as field general, kicker, end runner, and forward passer won wide recognition. Higgins was an all-around player, but was used at tackle because of the need of linemen. He is the most powerful athlete the Maroons have ever had, according to Coach Staggs, and was a unanimous choice as all-"Big Ten" tackle. Others who will be missed are F. M. Elton, B. E. Hutchinson, B. C. McDonald, and Wilson Stegeman, all of the class of 1920. Elton was a versatile halfback who could always be depended on in attack or defense; he seldom failed to gain something in a line drive, and was good at end runs, and capable at either end of a forward pass. At halfback Hutchinson was reliable, too, having a faculty for breaking into the open for long runs when least expected. McDonald at end was a good forward

## THREE-YEAR RULE AT PENN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The University of Pennsylvania athletic council yesterday adopted the three-year rule in all sports and named the 1920 football committee as follows: W. Sinkler, chairman; S. E. Hutchinson, E. A. Vanvleet, E. H. Vane Jr., and Capt. R. E. Hopper. Sinkler succeeds G. H. Frazer, who resigned Thursday, and Hutchinson replaces J. H. Mind. The football committee will act later on the appointment of a coach.



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PORTSMOUTH WINS  
IN THE SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN LEAGUE STANDING			
	W.	L.	Goals
	D.	For	Agst. Pts.
Portsmouth	13	4	40 14 20
Watford	12	4	31 15 27
Reading	8	3	26 18 25
Queens Pk Rangers	10	5	31 19 24
Crystal Palace	8	3	30 17 23
Cardiff City	7	3	31 20 22
Brentford	7	5	22 20 21
Norwich City	8	5	33 22 20
Plymouth Argyle	7	6	23 11 20
Swindon Town	8	7	32 30 20
Exeter City	6	6	20 18 19
Swansea Town	6	7	22 21 19
Millwall Athletic	7	8	28 30 18
Southend Utd.	5	8	28 26 18
Merthyr Town	5	8	24 29 17
Bristol Rovers	5	7	27 33 16
Southampton	6	10	27 36 16
Luton Town	5	9	21 32 14
Newport County	5	11	16 34 13
Br & Hove Albion	4	11	18 28 13
Northampton	3	10	32 41 12
Gillingham	3	13	9 41 9

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the approaching association football cup ties, in which 14 of the Southern League clubs are matched against each other, the league games of December 13 were filled with an unusual importance, as the directors of all the clubs were looking upon the form displayed as a final criterion of what fortune would attend their clubs in their cup efforts. Any weaknesses would be instantly recognized, and everything done to rectify them before the ties were entered upon.

Portsmouth, the leaders, had every reason to be satisfied with the result of their home match with Millwall, as, after being a goal behind at the interval, they managed to snatch the victory by the odd goal in five. F. Stringfellow scored two fine goals for the winners, while J. Broad, the Millwall center forward, maintained his leadership among Southern League scorers, by getting one of Millwall's goals.

Watford easily maintained their position of second place on the league table by means of a clever victory over Reading by 3 to 1. Although Watford were playing at home the victory was a distinctly creditable one, since Reading have shown themselves a very difficult side to beat on any ground.

A battle royal resulted from the meeting of the two London clubs, Crystal Palace and Queens Park Rangers on the former's ground. Both clubs were prominently placed on the league table, the Rangers being fourth and the Palace fifth. No doubt the advantage of playing at home accounted for the Palace winning by the only goal scored in the game.

As was expected, Gillingham were no match for Merthyr Town in Wales, for the latter enjoyed a runaway victory by 4 to 0. With the lack of scoring forwards, Gillingham seem to have a difficult task before them to avoid the bottom place on the table. Northampton, the present champions to Gillingham at the bottom of the league, failed to make capital out of their home fixture with Swindon, to whom they lost by 3 to 2.

The wonderful sequence of home victories which stood to the credit of Norwich City was terminated by the visit of Exeter City, who performed extremely well in playing the home team to a goalless draw. This was the first point Norwich had dropped at home this season, so Exeter's performance must be looked upon as one of the best of the day. Plymouth Argyle proved too good for Luton, who did well to play the home team to a goal, the result being 1 to 0 in Argyle's favor.

Just when most people were regaining their old confidence in Brentford, they disappointed by failing on their own ground, to do better than play a drawn game of 1 goal all with Swansea, who are steadily improving their position on the table. Two other drawn games were those played between Bristol Rovers and Southampton. In both cases the score was 1 goal each.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—A forward step has been taken by the Scottish Rugby Football Union in appointing a committee to select the teams for the international games. The men are all well-known rugby players who have made their mark. G. F. Campbell has 17 international caps to his credit, securing them between 1892 and 1907. He was a threequarter wing player. C. J. N. Fleming, who was also a threequarter back, captained Oxford University for a season, and played against Cambridge University on four occasions. J. T. Tulloch, likewise a threequarter, is a Kelvinside

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Academical and a former president of the union. J. E. Crabbe, one of the moderns, captained Oxford University in 1901, played four times against Cambridge University, and has six international distinctions to his credit. Mr. Cunningham of the Edinburgh Watsonians has also a thorough knowledge of the game.

WEST BROMWICH IS  
STILL THE LEADER

## FIRST DIVISION STANDING

	W.	D.	L.	G.	P.	P.
West Bromwich	14	0	5	34	25	28
Burnley	12	3	5	21	26	27
Sunderland	12	2	5	23	25	26
Newcastle United	10	4	6	27	19	24
Chelsea	9	3	7	29	22	21
Manchester United	7	6	5	20	22	20
Bolton Wanderers	7	6	7	25	32	20
Sheffield United	8	8	5	25	34	20
Arsenal	8	8	6	21	30	20
Everton	7	5	7	28	34	19
Bradford	8	2	8	32	30	19
Aston Villa	9	1	9	34	35	19
Middlesbrough	7	5	8	25	31	19
Manchester City	7	4	8	40	40	18
Blackburn Rovers	4	6	8	28	37	18
Notts County	6	7	3	21	41	18
Bradford City	6	5	9	34	39	17
Liverpool	7	8	5	23	28	17
Derby County	7	7	8	20	37	17
Preston North End	6	3	10	28	44	15
Oldham Athletic	5	2	11	23	30	15
Sheffield Wednesday	3	4	12	14	32	10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—West Bromwich Albion, Burnley and Sunderland drew away from the other first-division clubs in the league race which was continued December 20 with a full program of association football games.

There was no doubt about the superiority of the Albion, for they registered the biggest victory in all the 11 games in beating Derby County by 4 goals to 0. A great factor in this result was F. Morris, who by scoring twice reached the head of the list of individual goal scorers. On the other hand the margin of Burnley's victory was disappointing, for they beat Preston North End, a club well away down the list, by a single goal. Following their performance of the week before, this does not indicate any great prospect of success for the Burnley team when opposed to very strong sides striving hard like themselves for the leadership. An interesting feature of the game between Sunderland and Manchester City, apart from the scoring of both the Sunderland goals by C. Crossley, was the appearance in the fullback position of J. S. F. Morrison, the Cambridge University captain, who has signed an amateur form for the Sunderland club.

While success attended the efforts of the three leading organizations, those following behind failed to emulate their scoring feats. Newcastle United provided Manchester United with full points, and halted that club's slide down the league table. While such a result was not entirely unexpected in view of the narrow margins by which the Newcastle team has won many of its matches, the 3-to-1 defeat of Chelsea on the Sheffield United inclosure was more in the nature of a surprise, especially as J. G. Cock, the leader of the forward line, was able, contrary to previous announcements, to turn out for the visitors. The absence of Niels Middleboe, the Danish halfback, apparently upset the halfback line, and with Cock well marked, the Sheffield team were superior fore and aft.

While Sheffield United were defeating one London club by 3 to 1, their neighbors, Sheffield Wednesday, were providing Woolwich Arsenal with a victory by the same score. The Wednesday team made a hard fight for it; but they were compelled to play with 10 men for a portion of the game and were an indifferent side for the greater part of the time. Aston Villa triumphed over Oldham Athletic by 3 to 0; but the failure of Bradford City on their own ground against Notts County in a free-scoring game, which ended 4 to 3 in favor of the visitors, was astonishing. With Bradford's 2 to 1 win at Middlesbrough the list of decisive results closes, the other two games in the first division ending in draws. At Everton the home side drew with Liverpool, their neighbors, without a goal being registered, and at Blackburn the Rovers shared four goals with Bolton Wanderers.

LONDON SCOTTISH  
SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In ordinary rugby club football on December 4, the day of the first trial match for the England team, the London Scottish showed improved form in beating the Army by 5 goals and 2 tries, 31 points, to 0. The Scottish team was greatly strengthened by the inclusion of Bruce Lockhart, at stand-off half-back, and two wing threequarters who have been tried for Oxford University. The Scottish forwards played splendidly throughout, and, by carrying most of the scrums, opened out the game for the backs.

A keenly contested game at Northampton between that club and Blackheath ended in favor of the latter by 10 points to 6. The passing and combination of the Blackheath three-quarters was better than that shown by Northampton, but at halfback, H. Robinson was both nippy and clever for the home side. The visitors were the more powerful in the scrums.

Richmond simply ran through St. Thomas' Hospital, and defeated them by 72 points to 0. At no time did the Hospital look like scoring, while their opponents put on 34 points in the first half and 38 in the second. The United Services fifteen traveled to Cardiff, where they were defeated by 24 points to 6. The second half was notable for Bryant scoring four unconverted tries, and these were followed by two more from Coghlan and Luyt. Other results:

Harlequins 17, Rosslyn Park 9.  
Leicester 23, Moseley 5.  
Bristol 11, Swarston 0.  
Newport 15, Blain 0.  
Gloucester 33, Cheltenham 3.  
London Welsh 19, London Irish 9.  
Huddersfield 26, Liverpool 0.  
Pontypool 9, Neath 3.  
Old Merchant Taylors 8, Old Blues 1.  
Old Alleghians 8, Old Leysians 5.  
Aberavon 10, Llanybyddwy 0.  
St. Bart's 11, Catford Bridge 0.  
Coventry 14, Birmingham Old Edwards 14.  
Aberystwyth 9, Tredegar 0.  
Aston Old Edwards 28, Wolverhampton 6.  
Llanelli 24, Porthcawl 13.  
Solihull 20, Edgbury Wanderers 11.  
Hawick 31, Melrose 0.  
Jedforest 14, Kelso 0.  
Plymouth 10, Newton 0.  
Watlington 37, Broughton Park 0.  
New Brighton 24, Fylde 3.  
Oleary 9, Hull and East Riding 0.  
Pudsey 6, Skipton 0.  
Huddersfield Old Boys 6, Harrogate Old Boys 0.  
Wakefield 12, Bradford 0.  
Hartlepool Rovers 20, Old Novocastrians 0.  
Northern 13, Sunderland 8.  
Carlisle 11, Silloth 0.  
Beetive Rangers 3, Dublin University 9.  
Edinburgh University 3, Edinburgh Institution Former Pupils 3.  
Manchester University 23, Liverpool University 0.  
Billey 13, Leeds University 0.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY  
BEATS WANDERERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—With its match against Cambridge University in a few days' time the Trinity College rugby XV was not at full strength on December 13, but nevertheless managed to win its game against the Wanderers by 2 tries to 0. The game was not a good one, being mostly fought out between the forwards. Though Trinity won, it looked generally as if Wanderers had the best of it. Russell at fullback, and Dickson and Tipping on the three-quarter line were most conspicuous for Trinity. Wanderers put up a good level class of play through their team. In the Hockey Senior League Monks-ton beat the university team by 3 goals to 1. The other hockey games resulted in a draw of 2 all between Naas and Royal Hibernians, and a win for Railway Union against the Garrison by 4 to 0.

## FOURTH-ROUND DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The draw for the fourth round of the national challenge cup soccer championships will be conducted by the National Challenge Cup Competition Committee of the United States Football Association at a meeting to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday. Eight games are to be scheduled, four in each division, eastern and western.

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## MUSIC

## The Music of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Jascha Heifetz, on January 4, again revealed the fluent technique for which he is so justly celebrated. It is difficult to imagine anything more perfect from a technical point of view than Mr. Heifetz's playing. Musically, it cannot be admired in the same degree. Although always playing in good taste and with refinement, Mr. Heifetz has not yet attained to any great degree of emotional power. No doubt this will be added to his many excellences in due time. His program was not too hackneyed, considering the comparative poverty of the violin literature. It is strange to note that pianists, who have one of the richest and most varied of literatures to draw upon, are prone to repeat the same pieces year in and year out, while violinists, with a much smaller stock of pieces, show a much greater selection.

A pleasant exception to this usual pianistic habit was Martha Baird's program of January 3. It included among other novelties Ravel's "Valses nobles et sentimentales" and the scherzo from d'Indy's sonata, op. 63.

The week has been particularly rich in chamber music. On January 6 the New York Chamber Music Society, Carolyn Beebe, director, played for the first time in this city. The program was equally divided between the old and the new. Beethoven's quintet in E flat for piano and wind instruments and Schubert's octet were none the less enjoyable for being old friends, and Goossens' suite, op. 6, for piano, flute, and violin, proved an interesting if not a strikingly original work. The several movements of this suite are well proportioned, the thematic material is carefully selected and masterfully developed and there are many happily contrived effects of color. If there are at times passages showing the influence of the modern Frenchman there are no dull moments throughout the entire work. It was a pleasure to see on the program an American composition written for the society and played from manuscript. The work in question was a scherzo caprice by Daniel Gregory Mason. This is indeed a step in the right direction. If all musical organizations in this country could be induced to demand compositions by American composers and give them a place on their programs, it may be confidently predicted that a corresponding supply of such works would be forthcoming. The influence of such a policy would be far-reaching in the country's musical life and there would not necessarily be any lessening of interest in the products of other schools of composition.

The Society plays with excellent ensemble and beauty of tone. It is to be regretted that a larger audience was not present to welcome them. Surely Boston, which fostered the Kneisel Quartet and the Longy Club for so many years, has not lost its interest in chamber music. Or are the Bostonians wary of new organizations, fearful that their judgment may be at fault and that they may unwittingly praise where praise is not due? In any case they lost the opportunity of hearing beautiful music beautifully played.

Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud gave the second of their recitals, devoted to the piano and violin sonatas of Beethoven, on January 8. Three sonatas of the master's second period—the period of transition (op. 30 in A major and G major and op. 23 in A minor) and one of his first period, the period of initiation (op. 23 in E flat major)—comprised the program. The selection and arrangement of the

sonatas were excellent, providing contrast and variety—a difficulty not easily overcome in a program composed entirely of the works of one composer. The playing was a revelation of the charming, the graceful, the tender, the intensely human Beethoven. Such playing is above criticism. It is only possible to cite passages of particular beauty as the whole conception of the adagio of the A major sonata, the fiery passion of the opening presto of that in A minor, or the rough, gay humor of the final movement of that in G major. The work of a master tone-poet recreated by two masters of scarcely lesser degree.

## Musical Events in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Ethel Frank, soprano, appearing in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of January 8, with a group of Boston Symphony Orchestra players and Miss Mary Shaw Swain, pianist, assisting, presented a number of modern French compositions and other things and proved herself an artist not of great promise only, but of great ability also. The most significant of her program was a group of pieces for soprano voice and orchestral instruments, which for the time being brought her recital within the classification of chamber music concerts.

This group, which was taken from the works of Debussy, Erik Satie, and Rhené-Baton, required for its performance the help of a conductor; and the man who stood at the conductor's desk was nobody else than that enthusiastic propagandist for the cause of French music and that authentic interpreter of the writings of the modern French school, Georges Longy, the Boston Symphony oboist.

From the style of the vocal part of the performance it was evident that the soprano had studied under Mr. Longy himself; and a soprano whom the distinguished oboist and pedagogues considers good enough to appear in one of his chamber music ensembles is to be considered nothing less than a demoielle elect. But the vocal part of the performance was admirable for tone as well as for style and listeners generally must have been persuaded that an important singer is in the making. In fact already made in Miss Frank. An organization that put in an appeal for public favor for the first time this week was the Hamburg Trio which appeared on the afternoon of January 5 in Aeolian Hall. The members, comprising Jan Hamburg, violinist, Boris Hamburg, violoncellist, and Alberto Garcia Guerrero, pianist, are all excellent players and they have the faculty of interesting an audience as well as of impressing it with their technical prowess.

The Society of the Musicians of France, just organized here and presently to be incorporated, includes in its membership many of the important men of French artistic antecedents residing and working in the United States. Its object will be to attend to the interests of Frenchmen who come to America to pursue the profession of music and to see that French compositions, when introduced into American concert rooms, are interpreted, as far as may be, according to the best Parisian standards.

## English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Francesco Malipiero's orchestral work, "Le Pause del Silenzio," was performed for the first time in England at the Royal Philharmonic Society's Concert at Queen's Hall on December 4. It was evidently intended to be the principal event of

the evening. But a certain composer, whom Richter once described as "a young man with a great future before him," unexpectedly took most of the music by the ageless beauty of his own—Mozart's "Parisian" symphony became the central feature of the program. Yet Malipiero's work was written in 1917, Mozart's in 1778; Malipiero uses a large orchestra, Mozart only a small one; Malipiero employs an episodic form which resembles six pictures set in one frame, Mozart uses the classic mold of sonata form; Malipiero's orchestration abounds in modern compound colors, Mozart's is as clear as a "primrose" all bespangled with dew. Malipiero is introspective, Mozart merges himself in his music; and so on and on. In but one thing are they alike: they both prefer clear structural lines.

It must not be supposed from this, however, that "Le Pause del Silenzio" fell upon uninterested listeners at the concert. Far from it, many were keen to get some knowledge of this work by one of Italy's prominent young composers, and at the close, opinion was fairly evenly divided as to whether it expressed ideas of importance or was merely a large, clever "fake" introducing many of the latest clichés. A plain Philistine wondered why a thing called "The Pauses of Silence" contained so many startling noises (or does the title, like a double negative, really mean the opposite?).

In passing, a word of cordial acknowledgment is due to the conductor, Geoffrey Toye, for the equality of excellence he maintained in works so diverse as the Malipiero and Mozart. Muriel Foster was unable to appear, and her place was taken by Murray Davey, who sang the serenade from Berlioz's "Faust" and the aria "Madama" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" with finish and success. The concert began with Meyerbeer's overture "Struensee" (which seemed as curious and remote as a case of historical costumes in a museum), and ended with Liszt's "Mephisto" walse.

This autumn has seen the resumption of many pre-war activities in music, and the initiation of new ones. Among the latter is a choir called "The St. Michael's Singers," founded as a peace celebration by Dr. Harold Darke, encouraged and supported by the present Lord Mayor, Sir Edward Cooper, and the Rev. J. H. Ellison, M.V.O. The choir already has over a hundred members, and is the sole thing of its kind within the City of London proper, for though other choirs exist, they are for male voices only, while this includes both men and women. Practices are held weekly on Mondays at 6 o'clock in the Draper's Hall—belonging to the ancient City companies—and Dr. Darke is the conductor, Mr. Ormonde the accompanist.

The choir made its first public appearance at the Lord Mayor's show, when, standing outside St. Michael's, Cornhill, it greeted the Lord Mayor as he passed in his coach, with an ode composed specially for the occasion by Dr. Darke. It is now rehearsing Bach's "Christmas" oratorio, several performances of which are to be given in the near future.

## A New Calendar

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## COAL CONTROL IN ALBERTA SOUGHT

## Special Commission Recommends Government Control, and Wants Powers to Settle All Labor Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—One of the chief recommendations of the special commission which for the past few months has been investigating the coal industry, is the appointment of a permanent government commission to control and regulate the coal mining industry in Alberta. Legislation at the next session of the House is asked for, making the commission representative of the mine owners, the workers, the consuming public, and the provincial government. The report submitted to the government states that sittings were held at seven different centers and evidence taken from 74 witnesses. That the establishment of a permanent commission would be an important step toward putting the Alberta coal industry on a better basis is suggested in the report, which states that the evidence is clear enough that things are far from satisfactory at present.

The commission as proposed, should have power to make working agreements and to provide for the settlement of disputes; to deal with living and housing conditions; to cooperate with the department of education in regard to better school facilities for miners' children; to pass upon the advisability of opening new mines and the amount of capital necessary for such an enterprise; and to deal with all matters pertaining to loss of market. It is especially recommended that the commission be made responsible for the proper equipment and running of mines to insure safety. Other phases of the industry may be added to the duties of the commission by government regulation. The fact that the mines are operated for only half the year or less is advanced as one of the most important reasons why the industry has not been as successful throughout the Province

as it should be. Cheaper prices to the consumer and steadier work for the miners would result from more continuous operation, it is stated.

Provisions for making working agreements and settling disputes are agreed in the report to be satisfactory; housing and schooling conditions are in many cases inadequate; markets have been lost with consequent losses of invested capital because of irregular mine operation, car shortage, and improper grading of coal; sub-letting of coal areas has had the effect of unnecessarily increasing the price to the consumer; and the existing freight rates have militated against the marketing of Alberta coal in Manitoba and the United States.

The commissioners urge the government to take immediate steps to secure control of the natural resources of the Province, claiming that the mining industry will surely benefit by having such resources vested in the crown in the right of the Province.

Better grading and cleaning of coal before shipment, and more prompt shipping facilities, testing stations in the different provinces, and a complete system of advertising and publicity in order to make Alberta coal better known, are urged. It was also suggested that the services of an expert be obtained to investigate the question of freight rates, including a preferential rate on slack coal, and the new commission should then be empowered to deal with the railway commission in respect to a definite policy for the future. The establishment of some central purchasing agency whereby standardizing equipment and a further

saving by the establishment of central power plants where possible, the report stated, would decrease the price of coal to a considerable extent, and in addition would tend to increase the market.

## CANADA'S APPLE EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to a report of the Canadian Government fruit trade commissioner stationed in Liverpool, the apple receipts from Canada have been increasing by leaps and bounds. During the month of November they were two and a half times as large as during September and October, while imports from the United States had also considerably increased. However, the imports from Canada were over 50 per cent of the total imports, which included considerable quantities from continental points. While prices, generally speaking, dropped, this being particularly noticeable in the case of inferior grades, there is a big demand at exceedingly good prices for the best fruit.

## MEMBERS SOUGHT BY FARM BUREAUX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Iowa farm bureaus, along with bureaus in 23 north and western states, recently started a campaign for increased memberships. A national organization of farm bureaus has been effected, with J. R. Howard of Mt. Clemens, Iowa, as president and John W. Cloverdale of Ames, Iowa, as secretary.

The Iowa Farm Bureau Association is to hold its annual meeting at Des Moines soon. The program will include addresses by the most noted agriculturists and farm bureau workers in the country. Officers will be elected for the coming year, and the association will outline the program of activities for 1920. Directors in the American Farm Bureau Federation will be chosen at that time to represent this State in the national organization.

## Hamburger's January White Sale of Silk and Muslin Lingerie

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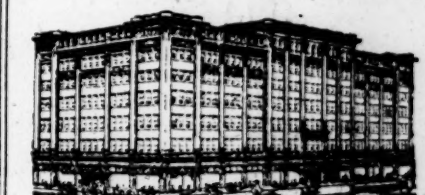
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## TELEPHONE STOCK DEAL IS PROTESTED

Providence, Rhode Island, Mayor Says Conveyance to Another Company at Par Is Making It a Gift of the Market Margin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In a special message sent to the Providence City Council, Mayor Gainer charges that the Providence Telephone Company, in selling a new issue of \$1,000,000 in stock at par to the New England Telephone Company, is making "a direct present" to the latter company of whatever the difference between par and the market value. The council directed the city solicitor to seek legislation that will give the Public Utilities Commission control over all future issues of stocks, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness by public service corporations, due more than 12 months from the date of issue.

"Immediately following the public announcement in the newspapers," said Mayor Gainer, "I protested against this new issue and wrote Mr. Howard, vice-president of the Providence Telephone Company, asking him to delay the issue until the special committee of the City Council on telephone matters had a chance to consider it. Mr. Howard replied, informing me that it was too late to delay matters, as arrangements had already been completed and the transaction was closed. I replied to Mr. Howard that if the issue was made on January 2 I should regard it as a distinct violation of the spirit of the understanding which the representatives of the city and the representatives of the telephone company had arrived at in our recent discussions. I desire to place on file on the records of the City Council my objection to this proceeding on the part of the telephone company so that in future negotiations with the Providence Telephone Company it may not be lost sight of."

"In the recent communication which I received from Mr. Howard I was informed that the directors of the Providence Telephone Company deemed the new issue of stock advisable at the present time to take up the outstanding notes of the company. It is therefore apparent that \$850,000 of the \$1,000,000 secured from the sale of the new stock will be used in taking up the notes now held by the New England Telephone Company. The stock itself will be taken almost entirely by the New England Telephone Company. Market value will not be paid for the stock, as the stock is to be sold at par. Whatever the difference is between par and the market value seems to me to be a direct present from the Providence Telephone Company to the New England Telephone Company. It is true the transaction is legal, but it is equally true that the transaction is very unfair to the telephone users of our community, especially in view of the fact that we are working out trial rates at the present time for the purpose of arriving at a permanent adjustment."

### SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 9

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—L. O. Hoffman of Cottrell & Leonard; Touraine.  
Allentown, Pa.—O. S. Claus of Claus Bros.; United States.  
Allentown, Pa.—J. L. and H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Touraine.  
Amsterdam, N. Y.—S. I. Quiri of Empire Shoe Co.; United States.  
Atlanta, Ga.—M. A. Edison; Essex.  
Atlanta, Ga.—J. K. Orr of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Austin, Texas—S. Haber of F. & H. Shoe Co.; United States.  
Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.  
Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Adler and E. S. Cohen of Cohen & Adler Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Baltimore, Md.—Simon Adler of Frank & Adler; Brunswick.  
Baltimore, Md.—O. S. Anderson of The Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Baltimore, Md.—A. Bresnan; United States.  
Baltimore, Md.—W. J. Carroll of Carroll & Adams Co.; Touraine.  
Baltimore, Md.—M. Daniels of R. J. Randolph & Co.; Adams.  
Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Brothers Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Baltimore, Md.—M. and M. Hall of S. Hall & Sons; Touraine.  
Baltimore, Md.—J. Mankowitz; United States.  
Baltimore, Md.—E. R. Meyers; United States.  
Baltimore, Md.—A. Schenthal of H. Pretzfelder Co.; Essex.  
Baltimore, Md.—E. T. Tushman of R. E. Tushman Co.; Touraine.  
Bridgeport, Conn.—H. Sherman; United States.  
Bristol, Tenn.—J. H. Faucett of Faucett & Peavler & Co.; Touraine.  
Bristol, Tenn.—H. King of King Bros.; Touraine.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—P. J. Fox of G. W. Farmham Shoe Co.; Adams.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Goldstein of H. Goldstein & Co.; Essex.  
Calais, Me.—N. A. Olson; United States.  
Charleston, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown Evans & Co.; Brunswick.  
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.—R. Organ of Betterton & Wallace; United States.  
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex Street.  
Chicago, Ill.—T. W. James; United States.  
Chicago, Ill.—E. H. Levy and F. W. York of Sels Schwab & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—L. P. Thompson; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—Messrs. Webster and Stokes of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 18 Pearl St.  
Chicago, Ill.—J. R. Wyatt of Montgomery Ward Co.; 77 Summer Street.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—E. E. and I. Altman of Altman & Niece; United States.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—N. Plaut of N. Plaut & Co.; Touraine.  
Cleveland, Ohio—C. F. Wentzell of Adams & Ford; United States.



"The automobile show mood is essentially one of curiosity"

## THE AUTO SHOW AND THE GOLDFISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is probably unfair both to the reader and the writer, not to mention the artist, to assign the "covering of an automobile show to some one who has neither owned, nor, more wonderful still, hoped to own an automobile. There would seem to permeate and surround an automobile show a certain technical



"Each and every engine stands bare to the light"

quality that could be appreciated to the full only by one whose acquaintance with the automobile partakes of the intense character incident to the intimacy of ownership. Speaking even more seriously, if possible, one cannot but feel prejudiced against automobile shows if, in addition to possessing neither the inclination nor the price to purchase one, he is unable to regard the automobile, in the static and garish condition in which it is worshipped at shows, as anything more than a bore in comparison with the

automobile in which one speeds along smooth country roads at a friend's expense. In a word, to this writer the automobile is of going concern only.

It is well, then, to approach Grand Central Palace, from Hotel Manhattan, where neither artist nor writer had been more than ten minutes late in keeping their appointment, in a taxicab. The taxicab atmosphere, though, steamed and frosted with the winter night, was a fitting preparation for the task in hand. One likes to prove, again and again, that he can ride almost any distance, however short, in a taxicab, without once glancing at the meter. It is an attitude of non-chalant indifference to expense which ought, presumably, to be part of the automobile show visitor's qualifications. At any rate, when we had paid the driver the car's 50 cents and his 10, noting with satisfaction and some surprise that he showed no resentment at being awarded the smaller amount, we felt almost in an automobile show mood.

### The Attitude of the Crowd

Watching the crowds wandering up and down the aisles between the shiny cars, pausing here and there to listen to arguments between prospective buyers or other experts and salesmen, as to this or that advantage or disadvantage of a car, we decided that the automobile show mood was essentially one of curiosity, the American kind, that has to be "shown."

The man who intends to buy a car sometimes knows exactly what he wants, but, being a man, usually he doesn't. His wife or daughter may know all about it, which possibly may make him more uncertain in his own mind. If they want another Dodge, he can find reasons enough to argue for a new Buick. All he needs to do is to find a Buick salesman and set him going. These salesmen talk by the hour. Whether or not they agree with the Einstein theory, they actually appear to know the purpose, constituency, action, reaction, atomic gravity, precipitation, specific gravity, horsepower, drift, solubility and whatnot of every piece of mechanism that shines and slides and gently thuds and silently revolves in that marvel of unity, the engine of an automobile. At the show each and every engine stands bare to the light, and above a

mirror, so that nothing is concealed from the astonished eyes of the novice who gazes at it, in open-mouthed wonder as to what it is all about, and how. Repeated pauses to listen to those salesmen only increased our respect for their knowledge and decreased our own chances of receiving light. This was our, and not the salesmen's fault, however. Unlike the man looking for a Buick, we were not buyers; and those who ride only in taxis or the cars of friends, and know only enough mechanics to enable them to run a typewriter or push an artist's crayon, are not justified in responding to a lengthy and learned harangue from an automobile salesman with credulity or doubt. A relieved, incomprehensible "Is that so?" or a politely formal "Yes, indeed," spoken like the second to a motion to adjourn, are the only responses possible or justified in the circumstances.

### The Bold Arguer

Imagine our surprise, then, when we heard a bold man actually arguing with one of the meekest but most decisive salesmen in the lot. I heard him first, for the artist just then was drawing the back of the gentleman who had the newspaper in his hand. The salesman was saying something about this new way being the best way you could do it on any car, and everybody said so who had tried it; and the man was insisting that he'd rather do it with a clutch, and he didn't care who liked the new way, he would do it with a clutch, because he always had, and the salesman couldn't prove it could be done better without a clutch, anyway. And he was going to do it with a clutch.

Now what they were talking about doing they didn't say. Fortune had not opened our ears to the argument until the nub of it had been passed. But the word clutch had a familiar sound. Wasn't it the clutch pin that wore out the day, five years before, when we had started from Hingham for Boston with a load of furniture in an automobile delivery wagon? Of course it was the clutch pin, a mile of a thing, about three inches long, as thick as a finger, perhaps, and round—oh, so round! For we hung around that garage in one of the Weymouths all day long, far into the night, watching that pin being turned out on a lathe, and then, when that one was found to be the wrong size, another, and yet one more. Round and round and round went that lathe, and the same Sunday papers to read over and over again, with nothing in them but a story of a man who had grown a stalk of corn 16 feet high somewhere, or was it some couple celebrating their golden wedding, or the latest potato grown in New England to date? The only consolation was the luxurious privilege of taking a seat in a different limousine every time one began to read the papers again.

### Two Discerning Questions

Our feelings then must have been akin to those of the friends and relatives of the salesmen who sit, in stately

fashion, in the exhibited cars and wonder when the swarm of people will stop going round and round and round, always people, looking, questioning, many of them wondering, probably, why they didn't stay at home. As for us, we asked two questions only. One was, "Which is the way out, please?" and the other had to do with a pair of goldfish.

The goldfish were swimming about in a glass container. They kept their distance from a strange piece of machinery which occupied the opposite end of the container. Once in a while a big, burly man would give a vigorous turn to a wheel at the edge of the table, and a fascinating blue spark would flash from the machinery's interior.

Of one accord, and without speaking, we watched this strange performance for several moments. I suppose the artist, as well as I, was endeavoring to concentrate all her remaining intelligence on the answer to the perplexing question of the exact relation



"The man who intends to buy a car sometimes knows what he wants"

between the goldfish and the rest of the act. The connection between the man, the wheel, the machinery, and the spark was fairly clear. But what did the goldfish have to do with it? When the man approached the wheel, with outstretched hand, they never so much as flipped a fin. When the spark shot out, perhaps they deflected their

placid course slightly to right or left, but there was nothing in the movement that could fairly be called a sudden, startled consciousness of the presence of the spark.

All this time neither of us had dared ask the other what he thought the answer might be. I could see the artist fingering her pad of paper nervously, and poising the tip of her pencil on her lower lip, meditatively. It did not even occur to her to sketch the fish, so deeply was she immersed in speculation. I myself was trying to maintain my usual air of care-free wisdom, by swinging my stick gently by its crooked handle, and puckering my lips as one about to whistle.

### Why the Goldfish?

Suddenly my eye caught a pamphlet on the table. Quite carelessly, and without attracting much attention, I reached for it. It advertised some kind of horn. Now, obviously, there was nothing of the horn about this spark arrangement. And even if there had been, why the goldfish?

Just then a fine looking chap screwed up his courage, approached the artist and said:

"Excuse me, Miss, but do you know why the fish is there? Ye don't? I didn't till I ast, either. Ye see, its this way. That there is a magneto. That's what makes it spark when the guy turns the handle. All magnetos spark, or ought to. And ya see, this one sparks even under water. What? Didn't notice the thing was under water? Ya didn't? Why, that's what the fish is for. Savvy? What did ya think it was, wood alcohol?"

Unquestionably, intimacy with automobiles is essential to the knowledge of one who writes about automobile shows. If I remember rightly, it was not the artist who said, on the way to a movie, in another taxicab:

"Hub, I knew that all the time. But I was wondering if you'd guess it, if you had time enough."

### ORDNANCE STATION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The War Department, according to advices received here, has decided to build a big ordnance station near Layton, between Salt Lake City and Ogden, at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000, such sum including construction and equipment. The proposed ordnance station will be one of three inland stations in the United States. The object sought by the War Department is a storage station of ammunition and ordnance on a large scale.

### WELCOME FOR GEN. PERSHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The welcome which is to be extended to Gen. John J. Pershing when he visits Cheyenne on January 14 and 15, to inspect Ft. D. A. Russell, is to be made a state affair. A state committee of welcome has been appointed and will cooperate with the Cheyenne committee.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.







# TORONTO EMPLOYERS ADOPT ARBITRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—A great step in advance as regards arbitration between employers and their workpeople has been taken by the clothing firms in Toronto. Eighty-five per cent of the contract shops have united under the name of the Associated Clothing Manufacturers for the purpose of settling disputes without recourse to strikes or lockouts. The firms have signed an arbitration agreement with their employees, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, according to which any grievance will first be referred to the shop chairman representing the workers and the superintendent of the factory concerned.

Failing an agreement between these two, the dispute will be referred to two general officers, the labor manager, an official of the manufacturers, and the union manager, an official of the workers. If these two are unable to reach a settlement the matter will be referred to a board of arbitration composed of five members, two representing the manufacturer and two the employees, and an impartial chairman. The decision of the board in all disputes shall be final.

## TORONTO'S FILM CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—In response to a request that women should be represented on the Board of Motion Picture Censors, Miss Caroline Cassels of this city has been appointed a member of the board. The Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer, who has charge of the moving picture department of the government, says he is determined to raise the moving picture business in the Province to a higher standard and that the presence of a woman on the board will be a strong influence toward that end.

## CANADA'S AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Royal Air Force of Canada will cease to exist on and after January 15. Since the war ceased the air force has been gradually demobilized and the last act is evidence that Canada has no intention of keeping up an air service. For the future all correspondence relating to the air service is to be addressed to the Air Ministry in London.

## Classified Advertisements

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two fine, modern, brick houses, one with four bedrooms, one with three bedrooms, both with large porches, lawns, and gardens. Price \$12,000. Call on J. H. Smith, 100 Main St., Boston.

### APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—Apartment four rooms, hot water heat, with or without garage; very nice garden; place for rent; reasonable; 25 min. from South Station. Call on J. H. Smith, 100 Main St., Boston.

### APARTMENTS AND HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—Unfurnished, heated three or four room apartment, near South Station, Boston. Call on J. H. Smith, 100 Main St., Boston.

### BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS WANTED—Two or three rooms for business, near South Station, Boston. Call on J. H. Smith, 100 Main St., Boston.

### "WANTED"

WANTED—To buy old catalogues, year books, etc., for resale. Call on J. H. Smith, 100 Main St., Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, of Swedish nationality and good education, who already on the other side has been employed in a business house, now desires to advance in his line of business (machinery industry), but owing to his feelings for America, desires to live in and feel with that country. Has come here to start a new life, wishes to connect with a business man, manufacturer or proprietor, conducting any kind of business, who will give him the benefit of a connection, hard-working man, thinking along constructive lines. P. 32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### EXECUTIVE

Broad business experience; 15 years' branch office organization; extensive knowledge of business; excellent technical education; open for connection offering suitable remuneration and opportunity. S. 56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

BACK BAY—Wonderful heat, electric lights, hot water, cozy room in small priv. fam. for permanent business man, excellent. Tel. Back Bay 9713. Boston, Sat. Sun. after 9 a.m.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A TRULY FINE OPPORTUNITY awaits a lady, preferably without business experience, and possessing an unusual amount of initiative. Who would thoroughly enjoy putting into practice her own ideas and building up a very promising mail order department of an established Fifth Avenue concern. Geography, typing, and knowledge of business routine unnecessary. S. 41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST

Small business woman, capable of assuming responsibility. Splendid opportunity for advancement. Salary \$18 to \$20 to start. State age and experience. S. 297, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### EDUCATED WOMAN

New International Dictionary on selected list in suburbs of Boston. Salary to start \$25 per week. Call upon J. Q. ADAMS & CO., 129 Huntington Street, Boston.

### MOTHER'S HELP—Good wages to right girl

MRS. JOHN TAYLOR, Jr., 825 1/2 St. Louis St., Kansas City, Mo. Tel. 1000. High School Grad.

### CHGO. PUB. HOUSE

Has opening for copy edit., pr. mgr., indexer, typist. R. 49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### NEAT, refined nurse

MRS. R. ROTHCHILD, Gloucester, N. Y.

### HELP WANTED

LARGE Pittsburgh department store wants experienced advertising manager or assistant. Woman or man; kindly state qualifications, experience and salary expected to start. Z. 18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Harmony." Sunday School in the Mother Church at 10:45 a.m. Professional meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

# LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## REAL ESTATE

### POOLE & SEABURY

70 Kilby St., Boston  
Gentlemen's Estates in the Country West of Boston  
BROOKLINE ESTATES

At the present time we have for sale some of the best known large properties in the Old Reservoir and Country Club parts of the town. These estates are noted for the beauty of their grounds and surroundings and are within easy access to transportation and but a brief description follows:

Large stone house of attractive design with ample accommodations for a large family. Four bedrooms, 4 1/2 baths, master's bedroom, 4 1/2 baths, 4 maid's rooms and bath, and ample room on third floor. Garage for 2 cars and man's room. 2 acres, ideally situated.

One of the most beautiful modern stone houses we have ever seen. Absolutely up-to-date in every detail. 4 1/2 baths, master's bedroom, 4 1/2 baths, 4 maid's rooms and bath, and ample room on third floor. Garage for 2 cars and man's room. 2 acres, ideally situated.

One of the famous old estates is being offered by us for the first time. Will be sold as a whole or divided into lots of 5 acres or more. This should interest those who wish to build on the choicest land in this section.

## BROOKLINE

### Unusual Old Fashioned Home

A real truly old house in a most exceptional location. Very small, 3 1/2 acres, land, first floor, living room, library, dining room and kitchen, small breakfast room, second floor, 4 bedrooms, 2 1/2 baths and maid's room. 2 rooms on top floor. Hot water heat, open plumbing, big, some historic doors, electric lights, 3 fireplaces, large porch, garage for 2 cars, gas tank and pump, hot and cold water, 3 min. to Coolidge Corner and car line. This is an opportunity seldom offered.

### Overlooking Reservoir

On the Boulevard—one of the finest estates in Greater Boston, consisting of a brick house containing 15 rooms with 4 baths, many closets, spacious halls, finished in finest of woods, garage or stable to accommodate 4 or 5 cars, man's quarters, and two-thirds of an acre of land. Beautiful shrubbery, shade trees and extensive lawn. Can only be seen by appointment with this office.

### Longwood Corner \$16,000

House of 10 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, new electric lighting fixtures. In fact, the house has been recently renovated to the bottom, inside and out, ready for immediate occupancy. Sufficient room for a garage. Full particulars at our office.

### HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

Established 1840  
1331 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Mass.  
Telephone Brookline 1208

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—100-acre beautiful high class orange grove, 55 acres bearing navel and Valencia 2 to 11 years old, 27 acres smaller trees, including lemons, olives. Estimated \$12,000 crop on trees, shortly property should net \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year. Own cement water system; good well; electric power; buildings; beautiful grounds; abundant water. Near town, mountains, cement boulevard, two railroads, cleaner and pump grass driveway. Non-resident owner. Salary clear. Give terms. \$10,000. Bank loan offered. All rights reserved. For particulars of LLOYD E. NORRIS, sole agent, 603 Grant Bldg., Main 1628-1632, Los Angeles, Calif.

### HOMES AND FARMS

For suburban homes, summer homes and farms near Boston or anywhere in New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida, send for our new catalog. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, 601 South Bldg., 294 Washington St., Boston.

### SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

SEA SIDE THREE APARTMENTS WITH HOTEL SERVICE  
Charges \$25 to \$35 a month  
1641 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, California

### FOR SALE—ESTATE

Consisting of some of the 14 rooms, stable and 30,000 sq. ft. of land centrally located in Brookline. Apply to R. E. Townsend, Shawmut Park Building, Boston.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—A thoroughly competent machine factory superintendent, capable of handling fifty men, who knows all about machinery and has had considerable experience in the development of new production. The very best of references as to capacity and integrity required. Factory located in a thriving Missouri city, and doing a good business. This offer is a splendid opening for the right man. Address H. I. GRIEDLER, 429 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### TITLE MAN

Title Company California Coast county, 50,000 population offers opportunity to title and survey men to help organize, handle and develop new areas in growing field. Ultimate object, part ownership. Ideal climate and residential country. Correspondence invited. References indispensable. Apply to XX 50, The Christian Science Monitor, 1st National Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

### WANTED—Exp. executive as production supt.

In woodworking factory, western Ohio, making standardized articles requiring some quality work as kitchen cabinets, etc. Opportunity to increase earnings handsomely based on production. Address W. W. Roper, 728, 25 No. Main St., Dayton, O.

### BOY WANTED

Unusual opportunity for advancement with Boston corporation manufacturing patented article. Office work under best influence and conditions. Apply Z. 29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### GOOD STENOGRAPHER for florist; small greenhouse

at home, near South Station, state salary. Mrs. J. B. Freeman, 326 Superior St., Toledo, O.

### LARGE automobile concern offers ex. oppor.

for bright office boy. Good start, sal. Apply between 6:30-4 p.m. 1218 S. Mich. Ave., Chicago.

### Little Brick House

Cor. Westland Ave. and  
Honeyman Street  
Lunches, 55 cents—12 to 2:30 P. M.  
Dinners, \$1.00—5:30 to 7 P. M.  
Sunday Dinner, 12 to 2:30 P. M.  
HIGHEST QUALITY FOOD

### THE EARL HATS

ST. JAMES HAT SHOP  
237 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
OLAF MATSON  
Fine Tailoring  
Suits and Overcoats  
REASONABLE PRICES  
46 Cornhill, Room 31, Boston  
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CO.  
Furniture and Piano Moving  
by Auto Trucks  
Barges delivered to Hotels and Railroads.  
Tel. B. E. 5355

### W. A. THOMPSON CO.

Pay high prices for diamonds, pearls, old gold; estates appraised and bought. Established 1883. 125 Tremont St., opposite Park Street Church, Boston.

### MISS E. NURENBERG

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY  
Cash Paid for Old Gold and Precious Stones  
Repairing—Re-mounting  
125 Tremont St., opp. Park St. Church, Boston

### WILLIAM E. TAYLOR

Jewelry and Silverware Repaired  
Emblem Jewelry—Appraising  
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

### WILLIAM R. HAND CO., Inc.

44 LAGRANGE STREET, BOSTON  
Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed.

### COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 155 Mass Ave.

Dresses—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimono, pajamas and try corsets.

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### COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 155 Mass Ave.

Dresses—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimono, pajamas and try corsets.

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Rug and Garment Cleaners  
Specialists on Oriental Rugs  
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MRS. MERRILL  
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FLORIST, Moderate Prices  
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LUNCHEON 70c. DINNER \$1.00  
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In Ye Old Greenwich Village  
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Luncheon 10c to 20c. Dinner 15c to 25c. Closed on Sundays

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Luncheon Dinner  
Hot Waffles served in the afternoon  
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Everything home cooked from freshest of materials

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Just the home cooking—everything the best.  
Club Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner \$1.00.  
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744 Madison Ave., New York  
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### WANTED—Studio bedroom, bath and piano.

Wanted, partly furnished, responsible married couple, would be permanent in private home. 128, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

### EXP. FITTER wanted for high-class gowns

and blouses in a Fifth Ave. specialty shop. W.W.T., The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

### SHIPPING CLERK wanted for a Fifth Ave.

specialty shop; good opportunity for advancement. Apply JEROME, 901 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### BUFFALO, N. Y.

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### Blouses, Underwear, Hosiery

Bags, Novelty Jewelry  
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Special attention given to  
CORSETS  
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Exclusive Designs in  
WOMEN'S GOWNS  
BLOUSES AND WRAPS  
27 West Genesee Street  
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"Perrin's" gloves — "Kayser" silk gloves — "Utopia" yarns  
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 Every-week shampoo — "Merode" underwear — "Bestol" dental cream

*Holzwasser Inc.*  
 Broadway at Sixth San Diego

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—DRESSES — COATS  
 —UNDERWEAR — CORSETS  
 —HOSIERY — GLOVES — NOTIONS  
 —DRESS AND WASH GOODS  
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CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE

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## LA MARIE CORSET SHOP

Corsets, Accessories and Underwear

THE SAN DIEGO SAVINGS BANK

ESTABLISHED 1889

Total Resources over \$6,000,000.00

Interest on Check — 4% Interest on Savings — 4% Interest on Accounts — 4%

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Capital \$100,000. Surplus and Profits all earned \$500,000

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THEARLE MUSIC CO.

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EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

Jones-Moore Paint House

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MRS. A. M. RAINFORD

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Most Attractive Apartments

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Women's Wear Exclusively

All orders will receive the usual atten-

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MAIN AND HOUSTON AT 8th AND 9th STREETS

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QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PRICE

We solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

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Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, French Novelties

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HOUSTON STREET MEAT MARKET

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French and Cured Meats, Fancy Groceries

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A store in almost every neighborhood

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LADY FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

Beautifully Sells Your Parlor

Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves

Quality Good, Prices Right

WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

811 HOUSTON STREET

S. E. JEWELL

HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

7th & Pennsylvania

EL PASO, TEXAS

WOMEN'S TOGGERY

21, MENA AVENUE

The Shop of Individual Style in Suits, Dresses,

Skirts, Blouses and Millinery.

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## DRY GOODS

Women's and Children's Apparel.

Featuring style and quality combined with individual service.

Your ultimate shopping place in Pasadena.

An accommodating store.

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Unusual Hats for Women

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MISS SCHERTZ

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155 East Colorado Street

RESPONSIBLE FOR

ALL BRENNERWEAR

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Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators, Hoosier

Kitchen Cabinets, Acorn Automatic Ranges

Pasadena FURNITURE CO.

The Banking Institutions for you to be in touch

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Union National

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DEPOSITS ..... \$7,000,000

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Pasadena Hardware Company

66-78 WEST COLORADO STREET

One of the Finest Hardware Stores in the West

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WALK-OVER SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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SHOES

For Every Member of the Family

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PASADENA STATIONERY

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PIANOS—VICTROLAS—RECORDS

Expert tuning and repairing

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BENEDICT & GINGRICH

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Eldred's Flower Shop

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229 EAST COLORADO STREET

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65 TO 71 NORTH FAIR OAKS AVENUE

GLENDAL, CAL.

Wait On Yourself and Get

Paid For It

The Help Yourself Plan is Dependable

Try the

GLENDAL GROCERERIA

338 SOUTH BRAND BOULEVARD

CROFTON THE SHOE MAN

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KEWEE TWIN SHOES for Children

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GLENDAL DYE WORKS

Expert Cleaning and Pressing

125-A S. Brand Boulevard Glen 207

H. S. WEBB & COMPANY

FINE DRY GOODS

408 South Boulevard

POMONA, CAL.

OUR ART GOODS SECTION

is now showing many beautiful pieces for

embroidery. Free instruction in embroidery

or knitting every morning.

ORANGE BELT EMPORIUM

ELIZABETH'S

THE WOMEN'S SPECIALTY SHOP

267 So. Thomas St., Pomona

SHOES AND HOSIERY

THE TRIANGLE SHOE STORE

181 West Street

JOHN DEERE FARM IMPLEMENTS

Everything for Ranch, Automobile and Pumping

Plant—Machine Shop and Supplies

RANCHERS CO. 240 W. 3rd St.

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New and Up-to-the-minute Models

125 E. 2nd St.

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HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND TOOLS

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STINE TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FURNITURE MOVED.

PACKED, SHIPPED AND STORED—Phone 506

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## SANTA BARBARA DRY CLEANING CO.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## FAMOUS PLAYERS OF THE 'CELLO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If in recent years violoncello recitals have come to be regarded as of only inferior interest to violin recitals, a great deal of that popularity is directly due to the playing of Pablo Casals, who in the judgment of many musicians is not only the greatest 'cellist of the day, but is also the finest artist now before the public.

There are mechanical difficulties connected with the 'cello which will always make that instrument less popular than the more portable violin. But the power of the instrument, combined with its noble quality of tone, gives it an assured place.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the viol da gamba was the recognized bass in the family of stringed instruments, and it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that the 'cello, as we know it, displaced the smaller six-stringed viol da gamba. It is well known that an Englishman made violoncellos at the time of the Restoration, 1660 A. D. The viol da gamba was a sweet-toned bass instrument with sympathetic metal strings underneath the ordinary gut strings. But following the invention of the viola, or tenor violin, a bass instrument with a richer and more powerful tone was required to fill in the ground harmonies of the whirler instruments. The first solo performer on the 'cello whose name has come down to us was Francisello. Little is known of him beyond the fact that he played solos in the principal European capitals.

This fact, together with one other, namely, that a book of 'cello sonatas was published in 1736, proves that the 'cello at that early day was recognized as a solo instrument—a position that has sometimes been challenged even in recent times, though not by the best judges. Some slight hindrance to the popularity of the 'cello has ensued from the comparative dearth of the best music for it. It has not appealed to composers like the piano or the violin. There is no 'cello concerto of the rank of the Beethoven and Brahms concertos for the other two instruments, and, though there is no lack of good music of a quality only beneath the highest, it has to be admitted that there is also a very considerable amount of dull music written for it.

## The Part of Servais

In the judgment of both professional and amateur 'cello players of a generation ago, the modern technique of the instrument was raised enormously by the Frenchman, Servais, who has come claim to be considered the Paganini of the modern school. He was, in his chosen instrument, what Bottesini had on the double bass, only Bottesini had no successors and Servais had several.

The greatest and most accomplished of the immediate followers of Servais was Alfred Piatti, who excelled in all styles and did more to make the 'cello a favorite instrument in England than all other players. Piatti was such a charming personality and such a sound musician that one can well understand Mendelssohn's intention to write a violoncello concerto for him, and can hardly forgive Mendelssohn for his failure to redeem his promise, though one movement is believed to be somewhere in existence among his testamentary papers.

Piatti was a real virtuoso of his instrument, to whom all tricks and pretentiousness were anathema. He had the true classical breadth in conjunction with an Italian lightness and warmth that touched every heart. In his own compositions, he exhibited the tenderest feeling allied with the most brilliant technical effects. His appearances at the Halle concerts were frequent, and he was looked upon as one of the stars and props of those great concerts in the palm days of the eighties and nineties. He was often associated with either Sir Charles or Lady Hallé, or both in the performance of great classical works for orchestra that now very seldom see daylight.

One of these fine works was Brahms' concerto for violin and violoncello; and another, the still less known triple concerto of Beethoven for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, in C major, op. 56. This great work for the three leading instruments is almost a dead letter nowadays because of the difficulty of bringing together three soloists self-effacing enough to play it with the orchestra.

Sir Charles Hallé, on those occasions, would give his baton to the leader of the orchestra and take his place at the piano beside Lady Hallé and Piatti. Then would ensue a feast of music such as is rarely to be met with in these latter days. This great combination came to be looked upon as almost an annual event in those favored times.

## The Question of Fees

Today, the conditions are entirely different. We have performers equally great; but the difficulty attending rehearsals and the gaining of a perfect ensemble, together with the enormous fees expected by leading soloists, make it well-nigh impossible to bring three artists of the first rank upon any concert platform which also supports a great orchestra. Orchestral concerts in themselves are so costly as to swallow up nearly all the box-office receipts, apart altogether from the ever-growing fees of famous executant artists.

Hence the attempt of Dr. Richter to dispense altogether with solo players in his orchestral concerts; and hence the unfortunate fact that many high-priced instrumentalists have to play with the accompaniment of a tinkling piano rather than with the richly colored orchestral background demanded by the finest music.

Players like Piatti and Joachim and

the Hallés put the claims of music before their personal claims for remuneration, and would never perform except under the most favorable of musical conditions. So the English public got results of a character and quality that are not likely soon to recur.

Other players, like Popper and Klengel and Hausmann, were frequent visitors to English shores, though none of them filled the place of Piatti. Popper wrote a 'cello concerto, which exhibited his own sprightly Bohemian style, but which cannot be accounted an important addition to the music of his instrument. Klengel was a player of a much more robust type and a fine all-round artist. He left an impression of exceptional power and true musical insight, very different from the kypsi-like bravura school of the mercurial Popper.

Hausmann was better known as the 'cellist of the Joachim Quartet than as a solo player. He also was a fine artist and a great musician. In his own country he had a reputation second to none as a solo player, and his quartet playing revealed a breadth of style and a warmth of temperament that laid the foundation for the most deservedly famous of all European quartets. He was, in the best sense, a classicist.

## Becker's Playing

Before the advent of Casals, Hugo Becker made the strongest impression of all recent 'cellists as a solo player. His tone was enormous, and he played with a fiery energy that made all other 'cellists appear comparatively tame. Before his day one hardly realized that the 'cello could be made the vehicle of sensational effects, or that the Haydn concerto could be made inspiring. His left-handed agility was a revelation of what might be possible from a technical point of view.

Becker was, like Hausmann, a pupil of Piatti, and like him also, he was the fortunate possessor of a Strad 'cello with a rich and powerful tone. Like Wiham, the 'cellist of the Bohemian String Quartet, he was perhaps too vigorous and masterful to be an ideal quartet player, although he won a great reputation as the 'cellist of the Frankfurt Quartet.

When one thinks of Casals it is as of one who stands apart. He is in a class by himself. One might without exaggeration describe him as the embodied genius of the 'cello, for he and his instrument seem to form an organic unity. His professional colleagues look upon him as something above criticism and beyond the reach of envy—a sort of visitant from a higher sphere.

Carl Fuchs, the distinguished leader of the 'cellos in the Halle Orchestra before the war and himself a fine soloist, places Casals above Davidoff, his own famous teacher, Walter Hatton, the present leader, and an equally fine soloist, puts him in the place of the famous racehorse—“Eclipse first and all the rest nowhere.”

Mr. Hatton, who is a Liverpool artist, told the present writer that when a member of the committee of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society asked his advice about engaging a 'cellist he recommended Casals, whom he had just heard in London, and that when Casals put down in the program “Sonata by Bach,” the member of the committee came to him again and said, “Imagine the absurdity of playing a 'cello sonata at the Liverpool Philharmonic!” Any one knowing these concerts might think it greatly daring, but Casals not only did it but received an encore for doing it!

## Casals' Genius

The inexplicable thing about Casals' genius is that he produces his most telling effects not in the bigger and more popular modern works of Dvořák and Saint-Saëns and Schumann—though these he plays to perfection—but just in those unaccompanied sonatas of Bach, which for generations have been relegated to the back-ground except as exercises for students. He plays them as if he were inspired, and from the first bar rivets the attention of his hearers.

The stately and beautiful old works of Bach and Handel take a new life under his bow. Whether the secret of his success lies in some superior power of musical conception, or in the quality of his tone, or in the variety of tone-color employed, or in his exquisite phrasing, no man can surely say. The result, however, is a mastery of common knowledge. Audiences are so captivated that they go on encoir these austere classical pieces just as they crowd round de Pachmann or Paderewski at the end of a plain recital. Yet there is not the slightest trace of anything sensational, or mannered, or even romantic, in Casals' style of playing or his personal appearance. It is a mere tribute to exceptional gift.

One thing more needs to be said about contemporary 'cellists. The women players have asserted their claims to something like equality. The greatest of them beyond all comparison is Mme. Suggia, who has been called a “Jesser Casals.” Certainly the difficulty of explaining Casals is not made any the less from the fact that he has succeeded in infusing his own quality into his gifted pupil. Mme. Suggia's technique is in its way as extraordinary as that of her teacher, and she also is one of the few supreme artists of the world.

## MRS. ARNDT-OBER IN BERLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Margaret Arndt-Ober, the prominent contralto of the former Berlin Royal Opera House, has returned from America. She had already made a contract with the Berlin Opera House in 1912 which was to come into force in 1918. The war prevented the execution of this arrangement, but now she will become a member of the State Opera House.

## A FAMOUS BELGIAN ORGANIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

My first introduction to Alphonse Maily was through Auguste Wiegand, one of his favorite and renowned pupils, then the organist of the Town Hall, Sydney, New South Wales. Frequently Wiegand would give “Maily” recitals as a compliment to his master and friend. My second introduction was through the medium of a Belgian lady at whose home Saint-Saëns was a frequent caller, and whose friendship for this great organist was intimate.

Friendship is hardly the word when measuring the attitude of Maily's acquaintances, for he was a man who

airs which sprang to life from his boyish fingers. After he finished his course at the Royal Conservatory of Brussels, he distinguished himself by winning the first prize in both organ and piano and honorable mention in harmony. For nearly a decade he taught the pianoforte in the conservatory from which he graduated, surrounding his position with great honor and distinction. He was then appointed chief of the organ school of the conservatory, holding the position in this famous institution for 34 years.

For a generation the organ of the Carmelites knew him as its master. So wedded to his art that his services' sole remuneration was the great delight he enjoyed in the serving. Maily's exceptional ability in reading orchestral parts influenced his appointment as pianist at the Théâtre



Alphonse Maily

inspired a profound affection at the first touch of his slender and artistic hand. Though having no mastery of English, he spoke the universal language of mankind, tenderness and artlessness. To be fortunate enough to come within the influence of this man, the greatest factor in the musical life of Brussels, was to unfold the charms of a prince without a coronet.

## Organist to the King

Turning from Avenue Louise we entered Rue d'Orléans and sought the man who for 25 years had served as organist to his King. We halted in front of No. 25, fearing, almost, that our entry might be an intrusion, but made bold to grasp the old Flemish knocker, which hung sternly from the massive door. Two taps brought to the entrance the smiling Marie, very plump and delightfully cordial.

“Is monsieur within?” we asked.

“En haut,” was the reply, and we entered, to be ushered along a hall into the organ room, which flaunted a mass of carved pieces that would be the envy of a king's palace.

Marie returned, “The master will see you at once,” smiling so generously that a franc struggled to our palm and to Marie.

## A Courtly Figure

Footsteps announced his coming, and approaching us came a courtly figure whose shoulders supported a black velvet coat, contrasting with his gray hair. It was Alphonse Maily, premier organist of the King of Belgium, honorary professor of the Royal Conservatory of Brussels, composer of organ classics, preeminent master of stop and key. The password for us was the name of his famous and favored pupil, Auguste Wiegand, who had passed away a few months previous. “Pauvre Wiegand,” he mourned. “With such talent!”

He was much interested to know more of the great organ of the St. Louis Exposition that his pupil had had the honor of christening, and expressed much pride that it had been “Auguste's” privilege to have played upon the two greatest organs that, at that time, had been constructed.

We were standing before the man of whom Berlioz wrote in the “Journal des Débats” 50 years before, and when Maily was but 24 years of age, “He is one of the most scholarly virtuosos that modern organ art has produced.” By English and continental critics he was adjudged the peer of Widor and Guilmant, who with him were asserted to be the greatest organists of our generation.

When a boy, Maily's father, then choirmaster of the church of Béguinage, confided the care of the organ to his son, who with difficulty climbed to the wide seat. Christian Girschner, founder of the renowned organ school, was his first teacher, and of him Maily spoke with affectionate appreciation.

## Improving Talent

Still a youth, he was offered the position of organist of the Church of St. Joseph. This post he accepted and attracted much attention by his rare talent as an improviser of enchanting

Royal de la Monnaie, where, in former years, his father had been solo violoncello.

It has been said that he has been the maestro of more distinguished organists than any teacher of the past three generations. In his first graduating class were two pupils whose careers have been uninterruptedly successful, Jan de Pauw, the Maily of Holland, and for a quarter of a century, professor of organ at the Amsterdam Conservatory; and Adolphe Wouters, holding a like position in the piano school at Brussels. Philip Flon and Léon Dubois, orchestral directors at the Brussels Opera, look to Maily as their musical father, as do many of the conservatory, Liège, Bruges, Barcelona, Lyons, Ostend, London, Lille, Paris, and other great musical centers honor his pupils either as soloists, professor, or director.

## Reputation as Composer

Maily's reputation as a composer is wide and lofty. His knowledge of harmony and orchestration is demonstrated by the skill with which he associates the violin, 'cello, cornet, flute, harp, and horns with the greater instrument. His versatility is demonstrated in his “Ode to St. Thérèse,” dedicated to Maria Christina, Queen of Spain, written for stringed instruments alone, and the “Goblins' March,” a fairy ballet scene for full orchestra. The number of his organ compositions is about equal to those for the piano and harmonium. Those who know the appealing melody of his works wonder that he has never written for the voice. There are but a few of his compositions that do not cry for words. Among his better-known compositions are “Prélude Funèbre,” “March Solennelle,” “Cantilène,” “Invocation,” “Piques Fleuries,” and sonata in D minor, which were among his first compositions. “A Meditation Upon My First Musical Thought,” for organ and violin, has a rarely beautiful theme. This biographer acknowledges the honor of its dedication. Hugo Becker has made a transcription of it for piano and 'cello.

Though renowned as a composer and teacher, Maily's chief reputation lies in his charm and skill as an improviser, and his genius in this direction is his most astounding gift. No more delightful compliment has been paid Maily than the one by the French critic, Philbert, who says: “Maily's skill, style, and taste are unsurpassed. At the same time he plays with extraordinary dash and sprightliness. Another remarkable phase of his talent is his ability to contrast a thousand original combinations, gathered, one might say, from the organ stops with something of the bee's native instinct to pillage sweets from the flowers. Every true organist puts all the art and care of which he is capable into the employment of the registers: M. Maily knows how to find the unfathomable, and makes for himself a melodic palette which belongs to himself alone. He relieves floridity of theme by a grace of expression and pathos of accent which wonderfully justifies this descriptive phrase of a past-master of organ art: ‘M. Maily plays the organ with a bow.’”

Through the mists of our mental vision we can see him now, standing in his immaculate garb in the doorway of No. 25, bowing in courtly manner, and frowning a mixed smile and reproof to Marie, who stood with uplifted palm to receive another franc.

## PERCY GRAINGER'S ACT OF SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If a prize were to be offered by some philanthropist, to be given to the person who does the most important service to the cause of music in the year 1920, the jury of award might almost choose the winner without further waiting. Its members might pretty safely make up their minds, before the year is any older, to bestow the honor on Percy Grainger, the pianist. For whoever does a more praiseworthy, benevolent, and inspiring act than he did at his Eolian Hall recital on the afternoon of January 3, has got to show some courage. What this audacious, heroic artist put through on that occasion was to play a piece of music from the notes. He had the temerity to break with accepted custom regarding the memorization of programs, by performing one of his numbers with the book open before him, and with an assistant in a chair next to him turning the pages.

By acknowledging that the good old conservatory days, when he could spend untold time cramming a repertoire are past, he could present to the public an unfamiliar composition. By owning up that practice hours mean more to him now than they used to when he was under his masters, learning Beethoven's “Waldstein” sonata and Chopin's ballade in A flat by heart, he could bring to the attention of his listeners a work by a writer of today which otherwise they might have to wait indefinitely to hear. And because of his willingness to admit that he is not above being prompted when interpreting a long and difficult modern piece, he deserves everybody's thanks. His example cannot help being beneficial as an encouragement to players who desire to make progress beyond the prescriptions of the clerk room.

Especially since what he did was plainly successful with the audience. This exploit of his cannot help having influence as challenging a convention which has reduced the broad and rich field of piano music down to a mere garden spot, a huddle of Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin and Schumann parterres.

The command that pianists play only from memory seems to have issued from the European public of the latter part of the nineteenth century, to whom the piano was an instrument for the exaltation of the virtuoso. And what the law in musical Europe was in musical America. But as for the present time, be the rule in Europe what it may, the virtuoso type of performer in America is far less seriously applauded than formerly. Take G. Gabriowitsch and Grainger as illustrations. They do not compare in technical brilliance, or even in interpretative dash, with artists who used to be in favor. But they are among those who are receiving the attention of earnest listeners, for they are giving the public things to think about which the virtuoso type never thought of giving. Gabriowitsch some seasons ago recovered to honor for a moment many neglected compositions of the past, in a series of historical recitals. That being before he had taken upon himself the responsibility of directing the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, he went to the trouble of committing all his programs to memory. No doubt today he might give another series and omit the memorizing. Grainger, in turn, plays compositions of his own wherever he appears; and at his last New York recital he let his followers know something about one of his contemporaries, the British composer, Cyril Scott, playing, with the notes before him, that composer's sonata, op. 66. This work in 20 years may be forgotten, or it may be proved to be what Mr. Grainger in a program annotation declared it to be, the most significant contribution to the piano sonata form that has been made since the time of Brahms. But at all events, it has not got to wait to be heard until somebody, now a youth, has spent 10 years poring over it and learning it by rote, and 10 more waiting until he can perform it with the virtuosity of a Rubinstein or a Paderewski.

## AUSTRALIAN OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Australian Grand Opera Company, formerly the Rigo Opera Company, so enterprisingly plucked from the burning of financial collapse by J. C. Wilhamson & Co., has passed unscathed the fiery ordeal of its debut. Even though its repertoire is sadly limited to the most unattractive of surviving Italian works, it has hardly had time yet to become really articulate.

The personnel of this company has been strengthened along two lines. The male and female importations from America have proved almost invariably satisfactory although the highest paid principals, as is often the case, are not as worthy as some of their fellows who draw half the salary.

Mr. Ralph Errolle is perhaps the most distinguished of the imported men. In “Falstaf,” notwithstanding some exaggerations in his making which gave him a principal-boy appearance, he sang exceedingly well as the rejuvenated philosopher. The rôle of Pinkerton suited him vocally, although one's knowledge of Uncle Sam's naval units makes one doubt whether they would be proud of the effeminate qualities in the characterization.

Mr. Walter Wheatley, the other imported tenor, has a moderate toned, though sweet voice. His balanced moments, between vocal and histrionic extremes, occur in “La Bohème” and especially in its careless and tender first act. The ensemble work between Rodolfo (Walter Wheatley), Schaunard (Alfredo Valentini), Marcelle (Raymond Loder), and Colline (Fred Collier) is among the most thoroughly satisfactory done by this company.

The most striking thing from a patriotic point of view is the extraordinary improvement made by Australians—Fred Collier, Tom Minogue, Thelma Carter, Elsie Treweek, Leah Myers—a standard of improvement which for the longest men and women with years of experience. In the first season they were gauche. Now they sing and act naturally, with a nice sense of stagecraft. We are justly very proud of these singers. It is most pleasurable to have to record such things about people some of whom two years ago were rank amateurs.

Miss Amy and Miss Eileen Castles will always be able to fill important rôles. Their experience has made it all easy for them although one feels that of the two Eileen is the more flexible, the more likely to adapt herself to changing circumstances.

## NEW SOUTH WALES ORCHESTRA TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Recently the state orchestra of New South Wales paid its first visit to two of the neighboring states, Victoria and South Australia. The transport of 80 musicians over 2000 miles of railroad is not a slight undertaking. The cost of such enterprise would reach well into five figures. Judged on the financial result the tour now completed was most successful in that Mr. Verbruggen, the conductor, was proudly able to hand a check for £1500 to his government on his return to Sydney. This represented clear profit on a dozen concerts.

Such are the uses of advertisement that the public in Adelaide and Melbourne, starved as it was for professional orchestral music, went to every concert in almost a biased frame of mind, determined, come what might, to enjoy each musical dish which Maltre de Musique Verbruggen placed before them. To some critics the menu contained too many sweets, examples of light dinner music which has its rightful home in the fashionable restaurant. It seemed an obvious waste of time for a fine army of professional musicians to cross swords with “William Tell” overtures and such like. Technically this is the most expert body of players that Australia has yet been able to muster, yet, notwithstanding this, and considering also that Mr. Verbruggen is a most experienced conductor, we missed an atmosphere, a something—possibly the color that Professor Marshall Hall elicited from even an inferior orchestra.

Mr. Verbruggen's turn of a musical phrase for instance was brilliant, witty, cynical sometimes and always balanced to perfection. Marf shall Hall's phrases by their very warmth, their generosity, even their amiable roundness found their way softly to the heart.

Mr. Verbruggen's ambitions may well be gauged by recounting a snippet of conversation with the writer after a public ceremony of welcome. “It is most enterprising of you to undertake this tour,” was the first remark. “Not at all,” he answered quickly and energetically. “I intend within the next three years to take my orchestra to England. Yes, within a short time now there will be a world's fair in London. I will play with my Australian Orchestra at that fair for six weeks, tour the provinces for a further period and return probably with a check for presentation to my employer, the New South Wales Government. We will charter a cargo boat with enough accommodation for 80 persons, and the cargo freights will help to swell our receipts.”

“The setting of ‘The Dream’ not only established Elgar's reputation on the literary side, but it made a notable addition to the comparatively small number of poems in any language which have been actually enhanced and heightened in value by the music which they inspired. No one now can think of Newman's poem without the association of Elgar's music. It is not only a case of a happy marriage of the two arts, but of a fusion of the thoughts and ideals of the two men: the music is the complement and completion of the verse.

After hearing Elgar's oratorio for the tenth or eleventh time, one is more than ever impressed by its power, originality, and beauty. At the end of his score the composer is said to have written, “This is the best of me,” and it is easy to believe that a man who had produced such a masterpiece might well despair of ever equalling it again. “The Apostles,” which succeeded it, and made a great impression when it was first produced three years after “The Dream,” has never had a fair chance of becoming familiar to the musical public, though there are those who think it a work of equal genius. But it is more detached in sequence, and has less organic unity from its more discursive subject than “Gerontius.”

In both these Elgar's composer has departed from the conventional and popular type of oratorio invented by Handel and followed by Mendelssohn. There are no effective airs for the principal personages, alternating with resounding choruses, the whole rounded off with an effective finale. There is no attempt at musical rhetoric or popular display; no prearranged scenario, or stage effects. In both oratorios the music keeps absolutely in touch with the subject to be illustrated, and is the exact counterpart of the poetic and emotional idea to which the writing of the poem gave rise. Wagner's influence is everywhere apparent in the use of musical symbolism; indeed, one naturally thinks of Wagner in the connection, because he liberated the opera as Elgar liberated the oratorio, from the thralldom which has enchained it for centuries, but Elgar's indebtedness to Wagner is only of that general and comprehensive type which contains no element of plagiarism, and is more or less akin to the indebtedness of Shakespeare to Marlowe, or of Dickens to Smollett. No writer of religious music in our day can afford to be ignorant of “Parsifal,” or to neglect its teaching, whatever the degree of his originality or inspiration. The orchestral prelude, which takes the place of an overture, is rich in the kind of symbolism which Wagner introduced.

Of the performance at the Halle concert, nothing but praise can be given. Miss Dillys Jones, who sang the exquisite music of the angel, did not make one forget Miss Marie Brem, who originated the part, or Miss Muriel Foster, who has become identified with it, but she gave some of the rapture and exaltation which the part requires; and Mr. Coates and Capt. Hubert Heyner did all that can be looked for. The chorus, save for one moment of weakness, was unimpeachable, and sang with all the variety of expression and tone color required, which is something much more difficult and sensitive than the wave-like tonality required by the old order of oratorios. When first produced in Manchester by Dr. Richter, it was admitted that the performance threw new light upon, and revealed fresh beauties in the music. The tradition has been worthily upheld by Mr. Wilson, the chorus master, and the genius of Elgar as the foremost of English composers was never more clearly revealed than by the recent performance under Mr. Goossens.

ELGAR'S “DREAM OF GERONTIUS”

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the early years of Sir Edward Elgar's boyhood as a composer, when the musical critics were much intrigued by the originality of Caracacus and King Olaf, one remembers how he was reproved, and almost scolded, by one leading writer upon music for throwing away his remarkable gifts and resources upon a text that was unworthy of any kind of musical setting, and for apparently hugging the delusion that anything would suffice “by way of verses to music.” If Elgar had held that creed, he might have pointed to Mozart in extenuation of his crime. But when the “Dream of Gerontius” was produced at the Birmingham festival of 1900, it was realized that, if he never held it, he had abandoned it. Newman's poem is great literature, and though, in a sense, it is Roman Catholic and thereby sectarian literature, in the large sense it makes its appeal, like the “Divine Comedy” of Dante, to the whole family of Christians, irrespective of creed or race, and as such it appealed to General Gordon in the last hours of his isolation at Khartoum.

The setting of “The Dream” not only established Elgar's reputation on the literary side, but it made a notable addition to the comparatively small number of poems in any language which have been actually enhanced and heightened in value by the music which they inspired. No one now can think of Newman's poem without the association of Elgar's music. It is not only a case of a happy marriage of the two arts, but of a fusion of the thoughts and ideals of the two men: the music is the complement and completion of the verse.

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from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Recently the state orchestra of New South Wales paid its first visit to two of the neighboring states, Victoria and South Australia. The transport of 80 musicians over 2000 miles of railroad is not a slight undertaking. The cost of such enterprise would reach well into five figures. Judged on the financial result the tour now completed was most successful in that Mr. Verbruggen, the conductor, was proudly able to hand a check for £1500 to his government on his return to Sydney. This represented clear profit on a dozen concerts.

Such are the uses of advertisement that the public in Adelaide and Melbourne, starved as it was for professional orchestral music, went to every concert in almost a biased frame of mind, determined, come what might, to enjoy each musical dish which Maltre de Musique Verbruggen placed before them. To some critics the menu contained too many sweets, examples of light dinner music which has its rightful home in the fashionable restaurant. It seemed an obvious waste of time for a fine army of professional musicians to cross swords with “William Tell” overtures and such like. Technically this is the most expert body of players that Australia has yet been able to muster, yet, notwithstanding this, and considering also that Mr. Verbruggen is a most experienced conductor, we missed an atmosphere, a something—possibly the color that Professor Marshall Hall elicited from even an inferior orchestra.

Mr. Verbruggen's turn of a musical phrase for instance was brilliant, witty, cynical sometimes and always balanced to perfection. Marf shall Hall's phrases by their very warmth, their generosity, even their amiable roundness found their way softly to the heart.

Mr. Verbruggen's ambitions may well be gauged by recounting a snippet of conversation with the writer after a public ceremony of welcome. “It is most enterprising of you to undertake this tour,” was the first remark. “Not at all,” he answered quickly and energetically. “I intend within the next three years to take my orchestra to England. Yes, within a short time now there will be a world's fair in London. I will play with my Australian Orchestra at that fair for six weeks, tour the provinces for a further period and return probably with a check for presentation to my employer, the New South Wales Government. We will charter a cargo boat with enough accommodation for 80 persons, and the cargo freights will help to swell our receipts.”

“The setting of ‘The Dream’ not only established Elgar's reputation on the literary side, but it made a notable addition to the comparatively small number of poems in any language which have been actually enhanced and heightened in value by the music which they inspired. No one now can think of Newman's poem without the association of Elgar's music. It is not only a case of a happy marriage of the two arts, but of a fusion of the thoughts and ideals of the two men: the music is the complement and completion of the verse.

After hearing Elgar's oratorio for the tenth or eleventh time, one is more than ever impressed by its power, originality, and beauty. At the end of his score the composer is said to have written, “This is the best of me,” and it is easy to believe that a man who had produced such a masterpiece might well despair of ever equalling it again. “The Apostles,” which succeeded it, and made a great impression when it was first produced three years after “The Dream,” has never had a fair chance of becoming familiar to the musical public, though there are those who think it a work of equal genius. But it is more detached in sequence, and has less organic unity from its more discursive subject than “Gerontius.”

In both these Elgar's composer has departed from the conventional and popular type of oratorio invented by Handel and followed by Mendelssohn. There are no effective airs for the principal personages, alternating with resounding choruses, the whole rounded off with an effective finale. There is no attempt at musical rhetoric or popular display; no prearranged scenario, or stage effects. In both oratorios the music keeps absolutely in touch with the subject to be illustrated, and is the exact counterpart of the poetic and emotional idea to which the writing of the poem gave rise. Wagner's influence is everywhere apparent in the use of musical symbolism; indeed, one naturally thinks of Wagner in the connection, because he liberated the opera as Elgar liberated the oratorio, from the thralldom which has enchained it for centuries, but Elgar's indebtedness to Wagner is only of that general and comprehensive type which contains no element of plagiarism, and is more or less akin to the indebtedness of Shakespeare to Marlowe, or of Dickens to Smollett. No writer of religious music in our day can afford to be ignorant of “Parsifal,” or to neglect its teaching, whatever the degree of his originality or inspiration. The orchestral prelude, which takes the place of an overture, is rich in the kind of symbolism which Wagner introduced.

Of the performance at the Halle concert, nothing but praise can be given. Miss Dillys Jones, who sang the exquisite music of the angel, did not make one forget Miss Marie Brem, who originated the part, or Miss Muriel Foster, who has become identified with it, but she gave some of the rapture and exaltation which the part requires; and Mr. Coates and Capt. Hubert Heyner did all that can be looked for. The chorus, save for one moment of weakness, was unimpeachable, and sang with all the variety of expression and tone color required, which is something much more difficult and sensitive than the wave-like tonality required by the old order of oratorios. When first produced in Manchester by Dr. Richter, it was admitted that the performance threw new light upon, and revealed fresh beauties in the music. The tradition has been worthily upheld by Mr. Wilson, the chorus master, and the genius of Elgar as the foremost of English composers was never more clearly revealed than by the recent performance under Mr. Goossens.

ELGAR'S “DREAM OF GERONTIUS”

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the early years of Sir Edward Elgar's boyhood as a composer, when the musical critics were much intrigued by the originality of Caracacus and King Olaf, one remembers how he was reproved, and almost scolded, by one leading writer upon music for throwing away his remarkable gifts and resources upon a text that was unworthy of any kind of musical setting, and for apparently hugging the delusion that anything would suffice “by way of verses to music.” If Elgar had held that creed, he might have pointed to Mozart in extenuation of his crime. But when the “Dream of Gerontius” was produced at the Birmingham festival of 1900, it was realized that, if he never held it, he had abandoned it. Newman's poem is great literature, and though, in a sense, it is Roman Catholic and thereby sectarian literature, in the large sense it makes its appeal, like the “Divine Comedy” of Dante, to the whole family of Christians, irrespective of creed or race, and as such it appealed to General Gordon in the last hours of his isolation at Khartoum.

The setting



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Romance of Dartmouth

"What is termed the romance of Dartmouth is in truth a spiritual romance," writes William Jewett Tucker, president emeritus of Dartmouth College, in "My Generation." "It began in the appeal of the idea embodied in Wheelock's Indian School to the spiritual imagination of the Mother Country. It took shape and color in the visit of Samson Occum to England, where he was received not only with curious interest, but with ardent sympathy and eager cooperation, as evidenced in the subscription of ten thousand pounds in behalf of the school, the list headed by His Majesty with a subscription of two hundred pounds, and containing the names of three thousand individuals and churches. The romantic character of the origin of the college appears more clearly in the fact that as the mirror of the higher education of the Indian disappears, there rise in place of Wheelock's Indian School the walls of Dartmouth College, fifty bearing the name of that statesman as well known in his time for his friendship for the colonies as for his missionary zeal. And if anything further were needed to complete the romance of Dartmouth, it may be found in the reflection that none of these conditions attending its origin could have happened except in the decade in which they occurred. Ten years from the date of Occum's visit to England, and six years from the date of the charter of the college, the colonies were at war with the Mother Country. Dartmouth was the ninth and the last of the colonial colleges."

"The real relation of the college to the name it bears is not limited to the gift of the name. The name was justified by the personal interest of Lord Dartmouth, the second Earl, in the purpose of Eleazar Wheelock as set forth in the Indian School, and by his influential service in furthering the project. His influence was in harmony with his political attitude to the colonies while Secretary of State for the Department of America, and with his religious views as an 'Evangelical' of the Church of England. The unique fact about the relation is that it survived the War of the Revolution, and passed over into the generations following. As the present Lord Dartmouth, the sixth in the succession, remarked on leaving the college after his visit in 1904: 'I am going back to Dartmouth from Dartmouth, between which there has never been a break for one hundred and thirty-five years.' I do not know of a like continuous relation between an American college and an English house. This reciprocal relation has been frequently acknowledged. In 1805 Edward Legge (the House of Dartmouth sprang from the Legge family), then Dean of Windsor, afterward Bishop of Oxford, received from the college the degree of Doctor of Divinity; and in 1860 William Walter Legge, fourth Earl of Dartmouth, received the degree of Doctor of Laws. However, no degree was conferred in person till the visit, to which I have referred, of William Heneage Legge, sixth Earl of Dartmouth. This degree, of Doctor of Laws, was given in connection with the formalities attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new Dartmouth Hall by Lord Dartmouth. More recently the relationship has been happily brought to view in England in the circumstance indicated in the following communication from Lord Dartmouth to the editor of the Alumni Magazine: "

"November 19, 1918.  
"Sir:  
"I enclose a programme of the Installation ceremony of Lord Robert Cecil as Chancellor of the University of Birmingham. It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know that I was privileged to take part in the procession, attired in the robes presented to me by Ex-President Nichols.  
"The installation took place on the day following the signing of the armistice, and the appearance of a Dartmouth gown in the very center of England seemed to me to be a very appropriate indication of an alliance that made the signing possible.  
"Yours,  
"DARTMOUTH."

"While, however, educational institutions may have their spiritual origin in great movements of thought and faith, they do not come into actual existence except through correspondingly great personal agencies. Eleazar Wheelock was emphatically the Founder of Dartmouth College. To him the college owes its existence, because he was an embodiment of the creative spiritual influence of his generation, but also and none the less because of the organizing powers of mind which enabled him to conceive plans in true proportion, and which caused him to brook no obstacle in the way of their accomplishment."

## Mr. Kipling Thirty Years Ago

Writing, thirty years ago, of "the unmistakable intensity of the general rellish for Mr. Rudyard Kipling," Henry James said: "His bloom lasts from month to month, almost surprisingly—by which I mean that he has not worn out even by active exercise the particular property that made us all, more than a year ago, so precipitately drop everything else to attend to him. He has many others, which he will doubtless always keep; but a part of the potency attaching to his freshness is our instinctive conviction that he cannot, in the nature of things, keep that; so that our enjoyment of him, so long as the miracle is still wrought, has both the charm of confidence and the charm of suspense. And then there is the further charm of Mr. Kipling, that this same freshness is such a very strange affair of its kind—so mixed and various and cynical, and, in certain lights, so contradictory of itself. . . . At times he strikes us as shockingly precocious, at others as serenely wise. On the whole, he presents himself as a strangely clever youth who has stolen the formidable mask of maturity and rushes about, making people jump with the deep sounds, and sportive exaggerations of tone, that issue from his painted lips. He has this mark of a vocation, that different spectators may like him—must like him. I should almost say—for different things; and this refinement of attraction, that to those who reflect even upon their pleasures he has as much to say as to those who never reflect upon anything. Indeed, there is a certain amount of room for surprise in the fact, that being so much the sort of figure that the hardened critic likes to meet, he should also be the sort of figure that inspires the multitude with confidence—for a complicated air, in general, the last thing that does this."

"Mr. Kipling has the character that furnishes plenty of play and of vicarious experience—that makes any perceptive reader expect a rare luxury. He has the great merit of being a compact and convenient illustration of the surest source of interest in a painter of life—that of having an identity as marked as a window frame. . . . His extreme youth is indeed what I may call his window bar—the support on which he somehow rove, while he looks down upon the human scene; just as his other conditions (to mention only some of them) are his prodigious facility, which is only less remarkable than his stiff selection; his unabashed temperament, his flexible talent, his familiar friendship with India—established so rapidly, and so completely under his control; his delight in battle, his 'cheek' about everything; his determination not to be duped, his 'imperial' fiber, his love of the inside view, the private savor and the primitive man. I must add to this list of attractions the remarkable way in which he makes us aware that he has been put up to the whole thing directly by observation, and not by the communications of others. These elements, and many more, constitute a singularly robust little literary character (our use of the diminutive is altogether a note of endearment and enjoyment) which, if it has the rattle of high spirits and is in no degree apologetic or shrinking, yet offers a very liberal pledge in the way of good faith and immediate performance. Mr. Kipling's performance comes off before the more circumspect have time to decide whether they like him or not, and if you have seen it once you will be sure to return to the show."

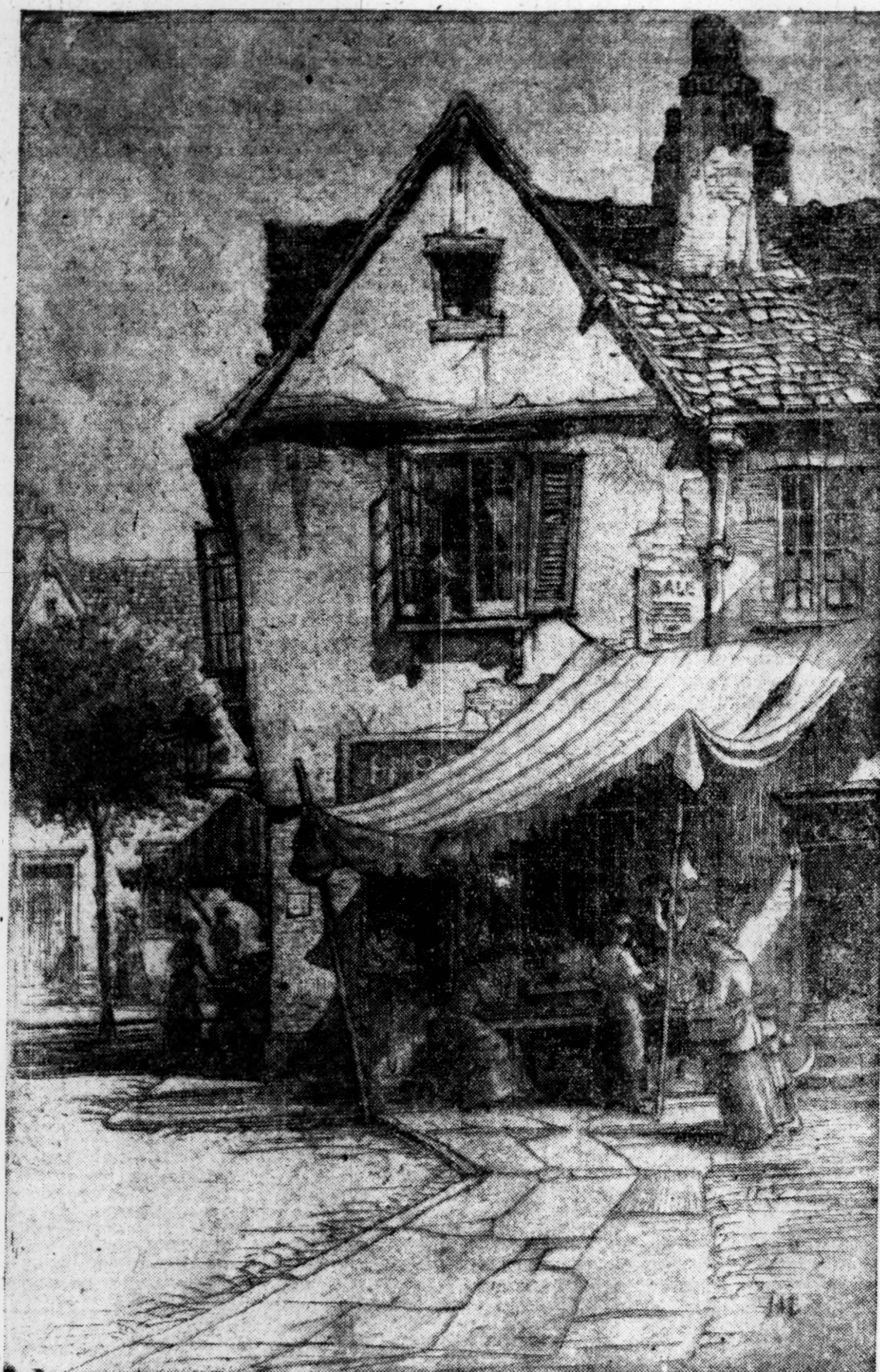
"India is a portentous image, and we are duly awed by the familiarities it undergoes at Mr. Kipling's hand, and by the fine impunity, the sort of fortune that favors the brave, of his want of awe. An abject humility is not his strong point, but he gives us something instead of it—vividness and drollery, the vision and the thrill of many things, the misery and strangeness of most, the sense of a hundred queer contacts and risks. And then in the absence of respect he has plenty of knowledge, and if knowledge should fall him he would have plenty of invention. Moreover, if invention should ever fall him he would still have the lyric string and the patriotic chord, on which he plays admirably; so that it may be said that he is a man of resources."

"But I am speaking of our author's future, which is a luxury I meant to forbid myself—precisely because the subject is so tempting. There is nothing in the world (for the prophet) so charming as to prophesy, and there is nothing so inconclusive, and tendency should be repressed in proportion as the opportunity is good. There is a certain want of courtesy to a peculiarly contemporaneous present even in speculating, with a dozen differential precautions, on the question of what will become in the later hours of the day of a talent that has not yet so early. Mr. Kipling's actual performance is like a tremendous walk before breakfast, making one welcome the idea of the meal, but consider with some alarm the hours yet to be traversed. Yet if his breakfast is all to come, the indications are that he will be more active than ever after he has had it. Among these indications are the unflagging character of his pace and the excellent form in which they say in athletic circles, in which he gets over the ground. We don't detect him stumbling; on the contrary, he steps out quite as briskly as at first, and still more firmly. There is something zealous and craftsmanlike in him which shows that he feels both joy and responsibility."

## Evening

The great rain is over,  
The little rain begun,  
Falling from the higher leaves  
Bright in the sun.  
Down to the lower leaves  
One drop by one.

All greenery hath faded from the trees,  
The soft red earth turns brown,  
No leaflet even stirring in the breeze,  
Slowly the night sinks down.  
The sun is gone, but in the lighted west  
The gracious tokens of his going are,  
And quick to shine out-gleaming all the rest,  
Brighter for darkness grows a single star.  
—Mary E. Coleridge.



Courtesy of the W. J. Gardner Company, Boston, Massachusetts

"The Awning Shop," near Abingdon, England, from the etching by J. Andre Smith

## Ancient Houses of Many Gables

"It must be said with no common measure of emphasis, this community of Abingdon, ancient even when it was incorporated in the reign of Mary, daughter of Henry VIII, teems with memories," writes J. E. Vincent in his "Story of the Thames."

"Up Bridge Street we walk, past the 'Crown and Thistle,' where Mr. Ruskin used to lodge—he was a warm admirer of Abingdon—between ancient houses of many gables, and at the top find ourselves at one corner of an open quadrilateral. Close to our left rises that which Abingdon knows as the Town Hall, but purists call it the Market House, an entirely beautiful structure—a noble chamber supported on many tall pillars, giving shelter beneath, with cupola and gilded vane on top. It has been ascribed to Inigo Jones, of whom there is a good example at Milton, four miles off; but if the design was his, as it may have been, he could not have supervised the builders' work. . . . It occupies the site of the once famous Abingdon Cross, destroyed by Waller, who, after Essex had taken the town with no trouble at all, commanded the garrison during the greater part of the Civil War."

"Now, leaving the Municipal Buildings, we proceed under the Abbey archway to all that remains of that Benedictine Abbey which in its time was reckoned among the greatest of English abbeys. . . . As for the rest of the buildings, and the Abbey church in particular, which is known to have been four hundred and forty-four feet in length, they have simply vanished for the most part. In fact, at Abingdon, as at many another place, the disheveled Abbey became a convenient quarry of stone ready dressed, and you may find here and there about Abingdon, in the wall of house or garden, a mullion or a piece of graven stone which doubtless came originally from the Abbey."

"Leaving the Abbey we return to the open space by the Town Hall and St. Nicholas' Church, but we do not go along Stert Street, so called by reason of the Stert brook flowing beneath it, because the Vineyard at its end is not but a name, recalling the fact that the monks had a vineyard where houses now are. Instead, we turn down East St. Helen's Street, observing on the left the rich tone of several grand old red-brick houses. Some of them have Grinling Gibbons' carvings within; one of them was once the judge's lodgings, and many of them have terraced gardens giving on the river."

"But should a walk be made into the town to see how modern Abingdon lives, it will not be repented. It is essentially a clean, a well-

ordered, and, to all appearance, a quietly prosperous town. Its population, save in the center (where there are too many of the courts) which sanitary reformers justly abhor, is not congested. Many a house abutting on a street has spacious gardens in the rear. The public park, whose environs give room, or many a house with abundant light and air, is extensive and well laid out. . . . In fact, Abingdon has much reason for gratitude as regards its situation on the banks of the Thames, and for honest pride over the manner in which its affairs are managed."

## A Letter of 1679

One of the most charming of all grandmothers' letters was written by a doting English grandmother to her son, Lord Chief Justice North, telling of the "leaving off of coats" of his motherless little son, Francis Guildford, then six years old. The letter is dated October 10, 1679:

"Dear Son:  
"You cannot believe the great concern that was in the whole family here last Wednesday, it being the day that the taylor was to helpe to dress little Frank in his breeches in order to the making an everyday suit by it. Never had any bride that was to be dressed upon her wedding night more handles about her, some the legs, some the arms, the taylor butting, and others putting on the sword, and so many lookers on that had not a finger amongst I could not have seen him. When he was quite dressed he acted his part as well as any of them for he desired he might goe down to inquire for the little gentleman that was there the day before in a black coat, and speak to the man to tell the gentleman when he came from school that there was a gallant with very fine clothes and a sword to have waied upon him next. But this was not all, there was great contrivings while he was dressing who should have the first salute; but he said if old Joan had been here, she should, but he gave it to me to quiet them all. They were very fit, everything, and he looks taller and prettier than in his coats. Little Charles rejoiced as much as he did for he jumped all the while about him and took notice of everything. I went to bury, and bot everything for another suit which will be finish on Saturday so the coats are to be quite left off on Sunday. I consider it is not yett terme time and since you could not have the pleasure of the first sight, I resolved you should have a full relation from

"Yor most affnate Mother  
"A NORTH.  
When he was dressed he asked Buckle whether muffs were out of fashion because they had not sent him one."  
—From "Child Life in Colonial Days," by Alice Morse Earle.

## The Fulfilling of the Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THERE are few more remarkable utterances of Jesus of Nazareth recorded in the Gospels than those in which he dealt with law. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets," he said, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." Exactly what Jesus meant by this can be grasped from his teaching and demonstrations. He showed perfectly clearly in teaching that matter was nothing, yet in his demonstrations he treated matter not as something the belief in which was to be destroyed outright because it was nothing, but as something first to be brought into harmonious subjection, in anticipation of its destruction. In this way he fulfilled the law, so far as this law counterfeited the true law, or spiritual law, in an attempt to imitate spiritual harmony. At the same time he did not hesitate to point out that the demonstrations over the flesh could not cease with the harmonizing of material conditions; to point out, indeed, that being merely healthy might cause a man to believe more thoroughly in matter than when suffering the pains of matter, and so might remove the landmarks of God, and cause his last state to be worse than his first.

That this is a perfectly obvious rendering of the teaching of Jesus may be proved by a reference to his own words. In his famous interview with Nicodemus he pointed out to the Pharisee that "that which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," thus drawing an absolute distinction between the spiritual reality and the counterfeit of matter; whilst, a little later, he told his disciples, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." Nevertheless although Jesus declared that the flesh profited nothing, he healed the sick and raised the dead, and this surely because he realized that a healthy body was nearer Principle than an unhealthy one, just as physical life was nearer Truth than the appearance of death, and that the very first step towards the obtaining of the Mind of Christ was an understanding of Truth sufficient to heal the flesh. "Ye shall know the truth," he said, "and the truth shall make you free,"—free from the supposititious law of sin, disease, and death.

It is perfectly clear, then, that Jesus saw, and that Jesus taught, that obedience to material law was the first step towards a man's ability to demonstrate the nothingness of material law through an understanding of the law of God. Disobedience to material law, without an understanding of spiritual law, sufficient to demonstrate the omnipotence of that spiritual law, could commonly end in nothing but disaster. A man, for instance, who subjects himself to conditions which physical law regards as destructive to health and life, is bound, to the extent he believes in that law, to suffer from the effect of his disobedience: his protection is in understanding sufficient of spiritual law to know that material law, being a mere counterfeit, does not in any way bind him.

There is no doubt whatever about Jesus' teaching in this respect. When the demand was made upon him for the Roman tribute, he told his disciples that they must render unto Caesar the things which were Caesar's, thus insisting on obedience to the laws of the country. But, he went on to explain that they must also render unto God the things which were God's; and then to demonstrate the fact that complete obedience to and understanding of spiritual law rendered even the human being superior to material law, for he immediately directed his disciples to find the tribute money in the mouth of the fish. Coming, however, to fulfill the law and not to destroy, he fulfilled the legal requirements by paying the tribute money, though, by his very method of paying it, he proved that physical law was not law at all, and so not binding on the man who understood this sufficiently to demonstrate it.

Mrs. Eddy has made all this wonderfully clear in what she has written on the subject in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." "Rather than quarrel over vaccination," she writes, on page 219 of that book, "I recommend, if the law demand, that an individual submit to this process, that he obey the law, and then appeal to the gospel to save him from bad physical results." In the first century no one, of course, thought of setting up a law of health, other than some ceremonial law which required a healed person to show himself to the priest by way apparently of obtaining what would, today, be called a certificate of health. Jesus, however, was meticulous in his insistence on obedience to law. He bade the leper, when he was healed, go and show himself to the priest, and so fulfill the law, just as, in the same way, he directed his disciples to obey the law by paying the tribute to Caesar.

It is surely a metaphysical necessity that a man shall be obedient to physical law or to legal ordinances, until he understands sufficient of Principle to be able to prove that there is no law but spiritual law. When his knowledge of Principle is so complete that he really understands the nothingness of matter, he can ignore matter sufficiently even, paradoxically, to recognize it. Thus Jesus turned the water into wine at the marriage feast of Cana; thus he first healed the leper, and then ordered him to be obedient to the ceremonial law of Israel; and thus he impressed upon his

disciples their duty to respect the Roman law. Jesus, Mrs. Eddy declares, on pages 217 and 218 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," is our great Exemplar. "He does not require the last step to be taken first. He came to the world not to destroy the law of being, but to fulfill it in righteousness. He restored the diseased body to its normal action, functions, and organization, and in explanation of his deeds he said, 'Suffer it to be so now; for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness.' Job said, 'In my flesh shall I see God.'"

Jesus plainly saw that law was a necessity of the times, and that disobedience to law meant anarchy and the disruption of even what civilization had done for humanity. The teaching of the Israelitish prophets had always insisted upon this; and Moses had known no better way in which to bind the animal propensities of the people than by insistence on obedience to the almost savage demands of the law. Consequently from the time of Abraham, the friend of God, to the coming of Jesus himself, the leaders of Israel had insisted upon obedience to the law. Jesus himself understood and recognized the necessity of this; and so, commenting on Jesus' own words, Mrs. Eddy has written, on page 219 of the same work, "I would not charge Christians with doubting the Bible record of our great Master's life of healing, since Christianity must be predicated of what Christ Jesus taught and did; but I do say that Christian Science cannot annul nor make void the laws of the land, since Christ, the great demonstrator of Christian Science, said, 'Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill.'"

## It Is Good to Be Out on the Road

It is good to be out on the road, and going one knows not where. Going through meadow and village, one knows not whither nor why. Through the gray light drift of the dust, in the keen cool rush of the air,  
Under the flying white clouds, and the broad blue lift of the sky.

And to halt at the chattering brook, in the tall green fern at the brink Where the harebell grows, and the gorse, and the foxgloves purple and white;  
Where the shy-eyed delicate deer come down in a troop to drink When the stars are mellow and large at the coming on of the night. . . . —John Masfield.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### Law

DEMOSTHENES, endeavoring to find a phrase which should exemplify the dignity of the legal code, declared that every law was the invention and gift of the gods. What, of course, he was endeavoring to bring out was that behind the efforts of men for the protection of order and for the administration of justice, there was the authority and power of all the spiritual forces known to the Greek religion. And, indeed, this has been the view of the great thinkers throughout the ages. The founder of the Christian religion himself declared, speaking of the law and the prophets, themselves the very essence of the Hebrew religion, I am not come to destroy but to fulfill.

Like every other human undertaking, it is scarcely necessary to say that the administration of the law has so often been perverted and polluted that the great judges throughout history have stood out as the protectors of mankind against the whims of autocracy and the passions of unbalanced judgment. At the same time, between what is termed the law and what is known as law, there is a vast difference. The law represents the efforts of men, acting under the pressure of right and occasionally even of wrong, to buttress and to protect that sense of right or wrong. Whereas law represents the suppositiously invariable action of what is known as nature in natural science. It is the law which condemns the criminal and protects the honest man, just as it is law which orders the seasons, so that the writer of Job could demand, "Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?"

All this is to be remembered in any attempt to estimate the consequences of legislation upon politics, upon, that is to say, the liberties of men. If a superficial idea of law is formed by a legislature, the acts of that legislature are bound to be themselves superficial and possibly dangerous. But if a true concept of law is formed, if the legislators of a state gain some sense of what was in the mind of the pagan Demosthenes and what was behind the words of the founder of Christianity, then their legislative acts must be stirred by a perception of Principle which, even though seen in a glass darkly, must inspire them with a greater ambition to place upon the statute books only laws which may be interpreted upon the bench in the interests of mankind. For this reason the responsibility of the judge is second only to that of the legislature. It was no less a judge than Lord Bacon himself who wrote, "A judge ought to prepare his way to a just sentence, as God useth to prepare His way, by raising valleys and taking down hills."

To every age its own problems seem the mountains, against which the problems of other ages appear to be molehills. This is partly because the cause and effect of bygone struggles reflect, to the student, the inevitable, in that wisdom which is wise after the event. But it is also because of the want of perspective in the human mind, which takes the foothills for the mountains, and is then overwhelmed when, the foothills having been climbed, the real mountain chain is revealed beyond them. From the slopes of the foothills the real mountains may be invisible. It is only as the human pygmy withdraws, that the chain in its immensity is revealed by the perspective. That is why it has always proved impossible to judge character or events with historical perspective during the days when the events are transpiring, and the characters are engaged in action. Even, however, after having stated this as a warning, it is possible to see that the events of the great war were not ordinary events, and that the aftermath of the great war is not an ordinary aftermath. In the old days armies came and armies went, fighting for a king's ransom, for a province, or for the sake of some human passion. What men have come to call Armageddon was not one of these struggles. Armageddon was an acute outburst of that incessant conflict between right and wrong which has come about at varying intervals in the history of the world, and of which by far the greatest example took place once, in the month of Nisan, when Pilate was procurator of Judea, in the name of the Emperor Tiberius.

The aftermath of the great war is bound, then, to be filled with incidents of tremendous interest and of tremendous consequences to humanity. One of these is the meaning of the League of Nations, another is the influence of prohibition on the race. But perhaps most important of all is the dealing of man with man, in the markets of the world, and in the labor market in particular, for it is here that the passions of humanity clash with a violence second only to the passions roused by religion. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that every law which is placed upon the statute book should be framed with the highest sense of righteousness, and executed with the highest sense of justice. The statute book of a nation is, as it were, the expression of its national conscience, as the courts of a nation are the expression of its sense of equity.

In dealing, then, with the passions, no matter of what order, which have been roused by the war, the utmost effort should be made, on every side, to display the great virtue of self-restraint, so that men be not hurried into acts which will not stand in the light of Principle, or betrayed into words which will not bear the examination of Truth. In every legislature in the world men are facing today the problem of making laws under which mankind is to be governed in the immediate future. Take a single instance of this, from the Senate of the United States. A bill has been introduced, so comprehensive in its character that it would place the fate of a free press in the hands of an individual. But if any single fact has been brought out by the war, it is surely the danger of placing overwhelming power in the hands of an individual, or, worse still, of an oligarchy. As the student of history looks back across the ages, he sees

that the oligarchy has commonly armed itself with scorpions where the autocrat has been satisfied with whips. Therefore, to place in the hands of an individual the fate of an institution such as the free press, for which the free peoples have battled and struggled throughout some three centuries, is to admit a political bankruptcy which is almost unthinkable.

And yet, this question of a free press is only one, and not even the most important or far-reaching of the questions which the new era will be called upon to settle. On the settlement of these questions in accordance with the law of divine Principle, the immediate future of mankind will rest. And there is a sentence in the law and the prophets, whose words the founder of Christianity declared he came not to destroy but to fulfill, which may be recommended for the guidance, not only of legislators but of every thinking human being, and it is this, "And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

### Labor in Spain

LABOR in Spain is improving its condition. It is doing it, very often, in a truly Spanish fashion, but there can be no doubt that, within the last few years, and especially within the last few months, very real progress has been made. For this the tremendous economic changes brought about by the war have been mainly responsible. The Spanish laborer is easily aroused. He will embark upon a strike at the shortest possible notice, and with the utmost possible enthusiasm. He will participate in the inaugural celebrations of a new Labor movement with tremendous eagerness, and he will fervently agree that such a movement must of necessity be the means of ushering in the millennium. His ardor, however, quickly cools. He loves to cut the first sod of anything, but he finds the spade-work terribly trying. And so, after the first impulsive attempt to improve his condition, he has, in a vast number of cases, quickly relapsed into his previous acceptance of things as they were.

Such was, at any rate, the case until comparatively recently. The war, however, made itself felt in Spain, as in every other country. The demand for production increased tremendously with every year of the great struggle, whilst, at the same time, the cost of living went up by leaps and bounds. On all hands the workman found himself jerked most unceremoniously out of his rut, and forced, whether he liked it or not, to take stock of his position, and to go on taking stock of it. The effect has been remarkable. Men of an entirely new class have made their appearance as Labor leaders. They are not politicians first and Labor leaders a long way afterwards, as was formerly the case almost invariably. They are men who place the interest of Labor in the very forefront of their effort, are strongly opposed to the petty political intrigues, so dear to the average Spaniard acting in any public capacity, and they are determined to bring Spain into line with the rest of western Europe, as far as the status of Labor is concerned.

They are, moreover, men who are workers themselves, men who have come straight from the pit or factory, and who know exactly what steps should be taken in order to instruct the rank and file in those elements of organization, ignorance of which has hitherto stood so much in the way of really effective work. During the past two or three years, these men have been carrying on a remarkable propaganda of education amongst the working men and women. Instead of applying themselves to mere agitation, they have sought to enable the workman to take an intelligent interest in the larger Labor issues, and, by understanding the why and the wherefore of things, to gain that staying power which, until recently, was so conspicuous by its absence. And they have measurably succeeded. Already great changes for the better have taken place. Spain, wonderful to relate, leads the world in the enactment of a nation-wide eight-hour day, and, more wonderful still, is enforcing it; whilst in the matter of such things as higher wages and better working conditions much has been accomplished. All this has, to a large extent, been rendered possible because the new Labor leaders grasped the simple fact, generally so woefully disregarded in Spain, that nothing can be done without education.

### Teachers and Tax Reforms

QUITE naturally, the chief objectors to the proposals, frequently made of late, to increase the salaries of public school-teachers, have been those who seek to avoid the payment of increased taxes. As is well known, under the public school system of the United States, the sole revenue for the support of the schools is derived from taxes imposed upon real and personal property, inheritances, and, in some states, from the collection of fines and forfeitures. But the chief source of revenue, probably, is from taxes assessed upon real estate and personal property. It has never been consistently maintained, at least within recent years, that the compensation paid to public school-teachers has been adequate to living conditions. From time to time, within the last year or more, the attention of the public has been called to the fact that failure to deal with the situation has resulted, as every one should have known it would result, in wholesale desertion of the teaching profession, even by those who have fitted themselves, by years of experience and training, to follow teaching as a life work. There have, of course, been sporadic, localized efforts to correct a condition generally admitted to be economically wrong, on it appearing that the time of emergency might pass before the machinery of state or nation could be set in motion to provide relief. But there seems no immediate prospect that those economic conditions which, for a while, were supposed to be due to sudden war-time emergencies are to be succeeded by the economic conditions expected in peace. Living costs in all sections of the United States are still increasing, and the wage scale in the industries is, perforce, maintained at war-time standards. In its relation to the teachers in the public schools, therefore, what may have been regarded as a local problem has become a national or a state prob-

lem, to be dealt with, it would appear, by applying comprehensive remedies.

The Illinois State Teachers Association, at a recent meeting, approached the question of teachers' compensation from, as it were, a new angle. Assuming the problem to be fundamental, this association proposes to apply a fundamental remedy. In its deliberations the membership of the association evidently accepted as proved the premise that the present scale of salaries paid to teachers in the public school is too low. This is admitted, it is safe to assert, even by those who have sought to prevent higher tax levies in order that the scale might be raised. The Illinois teachers, therefore, instead of urging the enactment of laws providing for a higher tax rate, propose, by going to the very bottom of the matter, to bring about the adoption of a state constitutional amendment which shall assure the equal taxation of all property of a given class. In the resolutions adopted by the association, the indirect charge is made that, under the existing state laws, property legally taxable escapes its just burden, and that the schools are therefore deprived of revenues rightfully belonging to them. It is insisted, quite properly it would seem, that natural resources, regarded as the sources of wealth, should be made to contribute a fair proportion of the revenues necessary for public purposes, and that the unearned increment of land values, made productive by Labor and the power of the whole community, should be taken in taxes to support community institutions. The idea, apparently, is that socially created increases in the value of natural resources should be deprived of the possibility of being held out of use in the hope of gain through speculation.

Figures frequently cited within the last few months, in the reports of the United States Treasury, leave no room for doubt that Capitalism, so-called, is abundantly able, under the present apparently stabilized economic and industrial conditions, to bear its just proportion of the necessary public burden. The increase accruing to certain lines of capital, according to official figures, has been as high as 33,000 per cent, a gain for a single year which is almost unbelievable. To these vast profits the school-teachers no doubt have contributed their share. They have reason now for demanding at least a portion of it back. It can be returned to them legally only through the channels provided by the equitable assessment and collection of taxes, and the method proposed by the Illinois teachers seems to be worthy of serious consideration.

### On Lobbying

THE persuasive art of lobbying, as practiced in the United States, anybody may study, in the rough as it were, by visiting a legislative session in one of the smaller western commonwealths. There the whole law-making and governing process, as seen on a small scale, is fascinating in its naivety. Especially engaging, however, is the activity by which the various guileless legislators are apprised of the urgent desires of their constituents. It is a work that anyone may carry on. Where there are but few honorable senators and assemblymen, perhaps fifty altogether, and almost as few constituents, the association is not at all difficult. One simply arrives at the capital city, or rather village, in the morning, walks up the broad, empty street to the Capitol, presents oneself at the door of, say, the Assembly, and is promptly invited by the young automobile salesman, who was so recently elected from one's own county and who looks upon almost anyone in these days as a prospective customer, to take a comfortable armchair beside his desk on the floor of the House.

Of course, the mere sitting beside an Assemblyman does not constitute lobbying. At the moment Mr. Speaker, who, having possibly presided over a barber's chair with all the authority of clippers and razor, feels perfectly at home in his present supremacy, is ruling on a weighty point of parliamentary procedure. Thus there may be no opportunity just now to do more than indicate to one's gracious young host the most objectionable features in this bill, which provides for the gathering of various subtly complicated statistics. Just back of one's chair, however, is the desk of an energetic young clergyman, whose spare moments are taken up with acting as a bank cashier, running a typewriter agency, and serving as city clerk of his home town. Beside him sits the one lady in the Assembly, and behind her a youth still in his army uniform. So one's very presence here, on this morning when few are visiting the session, is in a way an introduction to the whole body of lawmakers.

As soon as the recess is taken for the morning, one is free to shake hands with those in the vicinity, and mention one's mission. And yet, those first few moments, when every legislator is eagerly signaling to some one on the opposite side of the room, may not be the best time for real lobbying. Possibly the real work can be done better in the evening, at the hotel, when senators and assemblymen alike have come down out of their cheerless little rooms to sit around the stove in the office. During the daytime, however, it is well also to appear before committees, buttonhole the tall rancher as he struts out into the hall, and watch the methods of the first lieutenant, in his best uniform, whom the United States Public Health Service will keep on hand throughout the session. If a special delegation of prominent business men from some flourishing valley is present to urge the creation of a new county, the seriousness with which they take themselves, and the effect of their obvious importance on the whole legislative body, will be interesting to observe. Endlessly varied, indeed, are the combinations which present themselves to one's attention at such a scene of activity.

Pernicious as much of this intimate influencing of legislators has become, there must, after all, be the right way for a democracy to show its representatives just what it is thinking. Even honest men, serving perhaps for the first time in the Legislature, need to be kept awake to what the subtleties of vote-trading and fear of gubernatorial patronage may tend to bring about. Even a legislator can be shown the clear truth in any connection, until he readily and thoroughly takes his stand for it. What every Legislature needs is to be open to really intelligent reasoning, but proof against any sort of chican-

ery. This is the high ideal which must be attained through persistently alert endeavor. Only as every citizen sees to it that really representative men and women are elected, and kept informed as to the progress of genuine public understanding, can the education of legislators take the place of those kinds of lobbying that have been objectionable. No law-making body is entitled simply to have its own way. Though on its guard against wrong influences, it should be responsive to the right kind of advice.

### Notes and Comments

THE appropriation of money by the municipal authorities of New York City to provide a protective coating of wax for the old Colonial architecture of the City Hall is a reminder that a similar thing was done, and proved successful, in the case of the Egyptian obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle," which stands in Central Park, New York. Time was crumbling the surface of the obelisk, and a preparation of wax, penetrating the stone about half an inch, weatherproofed the surface and stopped the deterioration. The same process will be applied to the Colonial marble of the City Hall, and the necessity of doing this only on the front of the building shows how little the builders anticipated the rapid growth of the city. Looking ahead, so to speak, it did not occur to them that the time would soon come when people would look behind; they built the front of the structure of marble, but thought brownstone good enough for the rear, and so later the brownstone had to be painted white to correspond with the marble front. Built in 1803, the city has since grown some fifteen miles beyond and behind it.

IT USED to be said that if only the Chinamen could be persuaded to add one inch to the length of their shirts, the cotton mills of England would double their profits, and one had visions of English commercial travelers touring China in a great endeavor to bring about this happy result. Now comes a much more ambitious proposal, that if all of China's 400,000,000 people could afford to buy only one more suit of cotton clothes a year, 100,000 additional looms would be needed to manufacture the required cloth. As China has only 7000 looms, such an extension of wardrobes would immediately benefit England, with its 1,000,000 looms which are now operating to clothe the world.

AS MIGHT have been expected, the erection of a statue of Robert Burns in Boston gives occasion for again asking why this city has no statue of the American poet and author, Edgar Allan Poe. One does not question the propriety of a statue of Burns, there being a Burns Memorial Association public-spirited enough to raise it, says a Boston writer; but one does remark that a statue of Poe would be appropriate, and wonder why there is no Poe Memorial Association to attend to the matter. Poe, whose fame time has established, and whose influence abroad, with that of two or three other American writers, compelled respect for American literature at a time when such respect was certainly not spontaneously given, was a native of Boston, published his first book of poems in Boston, and put it out as the work of "a Bostonian." The explanation, very likely, is that Poe, either in his life or his writings, made no appeal to the warmer emotions that develop friendliness and inspire individuals to come together and form memorial associations.

THE old Adelphi, in London, has come into its own again. The Air Board have gone finally, and the old hotel is once more available to the public. The years of war will have made a hiatus in a record which contains many interesting pages. Built by the Adam Brothers, it was opened, in 1777, under the name "The Adelphi New Tavern and Coffee House," and described itself as "fitted up in the most elegant and convenient manner for the entertainment of noblemen and gentlemen."

A HOPEFUL prediction in the domestic situation is made by an official of the Travelers Aid Society, who declares that the day of household help at a reasonable price, in the United States, is about to return; in fact, the premonitory hint of dawn is visible. Already, says this observer, hundreds of young women from Scandinavia, Ireland, England, and Italy are coming to America, the advance guard of a great exodus whose members will be glad to distribute themselves among those American households whose "overhead" does not permit of more than \$7 or \$8 for this department of domestic management. Broadly speaking, therefore, conditions may be much better for the would-be employer than before the war, although many a housekeeper will doubtless continue studying the art of "doing without."

WHAT'S in a name? becomes a matter for consideration in the case of the happy-go-lucky manner of bestowing one practiced by the surveying party about which Captain Reynardson tells in his book on the Mesopotamian campaign. This party came to a village on the Euphrates not marked on the map, so the surveyors hailed a local Arab and asked him: "What is the name of this village?" "M'adri," the Arab replied, m'adri meaning "I do not know." But the party unquestioningly accepted it as the name of the village, and M'adri the village is to this day—on the survey map.

ORLEANS is being penny-wise and pound-foolish. Her town hall has a magnificent belfry, and, because the cost of reparation would be high, she is simply, without compunction, pulling the belfry down. It overlooks the Place de la République, and is a veritable landmark, standing as it does at the cross-roads at the center of the town. Already the scaffolding hides from view the beautiful, dignified outline of the belfry tower, and it really seems that the people of Orleans are shortsighted enough to allow their city to be thus deprived of one of its chief claims to interest. Orleans will no longer attract the lover of, and searcher for every vestige of medievalism, if she ruthlessly pulls down her old houses, and that will mean much, with a season approaching when visitors are expected to reach a maximum figure.